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THE WHIG ALMANAC

PRICE:
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AND UNITED STATES REGISTER

FOR

1848

GREELEY & MCELRATH NEW YORK

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GREELEY & McELRATH, *Publishers.*

Style
A F
B

THE WHIG ALMANAC: 1848.

CALCULATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1848:

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE WHIG ALMANAC BY DAVID YOUNG, PHILOM.

CUSTOMARY NOTES.

Venus will be Morning Star until July 22, then Evening Star until May 12, 1849.
The Moon will run highest this year about the 2d degree of Cancer, and lowest about the 2d degree of Capricorn.
Latitude of Herschell about 38′ south this year.
Longitude of the Moon's Ascending Node in the middle of this year, 5 signs, 25 degrees; or 175°.
Mean obliquity of the Ecliptic in the Middle of this year, 23° 27′ 32.6″. True obliquity at the same time, 23° 27′ 22.8″.

ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR 1848.

I. A small Eclipse on the Sun's northern limb at the time of New Moon, March 5, in the morning; visible only in the north-eastern parts of North America, including Greenland and Iceland. The magnitude of this Eclipse will at no point exceed 3.23 digits. At the following cities it will be visible, but very small: See Table....☞

CITIES.	Beginning.	Great'st Eclipse.	End.	Duration.	Magnitude in parts of a digit.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
Rochester..	7 13	7 32	7 52	0 39	0.58
Buffalo	7 8	7 27	7 46	0 38	0.54
Albany	7 31	7 49	8 8	0 37	0.49
Detroit.....	6 53	7 10	7 28	0 35	0.43
Boston	7 46	8 1	8 17	0 31	0.33
Chicago	6 37	6 48	6 59	0 22	0.23
Cleveland...	7 0	7 13	7 27	0 27	0.24

II. An Eclipse of the Moon on the 19th of March, at the time of Full Moon in the evening, ending before rising at New-York; visible about four minutes at Hartford and eleven at Boston—rising with two digits eclipsed at the latter place.

III. The Sun will be Eclipsed April 3, at the time of New Moon in the evening: visible only in the South Pacific and Southern Oceans, between Cape Horn and New-Zealand and between Easter Island and the South Pole.

IV. A very small Eclipse on the Sun's southern limb, at the time of New Moon August 28, in the afternoon, visible only in a small tract in the Southern Ocean. This Eclipse is little more than a mere contact of the Moon's penumbra with the surface of the Ocean. Its magnitude will at no point be more than about one-eighth part of a digit.

V. There will be an Eclipse of the Moon in September, visible and total. Duration of total darkness, 1h. 38m. Whole duration, 3h. 36m. Depth of immersion in the Earth's shadow, 20.42 digits from the northern side.

VI. Sun Eclipsed September 27, at the time of New Moon in the morning. This Eclipse will be invisible in America, excepting the north-eastern coast of Greenland. It will be visible in the north-eastern parts of Europe, and in a great part of Asia. Greatest Eclipse, 5.82 digits on the Sun's northern limb, in longitude 122° 12′ east from Greenwich, and latitude 72° 14′ north.

ECLIPSE OF THE MOON. *Principal Cities.*	Begin'g, 12th day evening.	Beginning of total darkness.	Middle of the Eclipse.	End of tot.dark. 13th day morn'g.	End of Eclipse, 13th day morn'g.
	H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Boston	11 47	13 0 46 M.	13 1 35 M.	2 24	3 23
New-York	11 35	13 0 34 M.	13 1 23 M.	2 12	3 11
Philadelphia	11 30	13 0 29 M.	13 1 18 M.	2 7	3 6
Baltimore, Auburn....	11 24	13 0 23 M.	13 1 12 M.	2 1	3 0
Washington, Geneva ..	11 23	13 0 22 M.	13 1 11 M.	2 0	2 59
Richmond	11 21	13 0 20 M.	13 1 9 M.	1 58	2 57
Rochester	11 20	13 0 19 M.	13 1 8 M.	1 57	2 56
Raleigh	11 16	13 0 15 M.	13 1 4 M.	1 53	2 52
Charleston, Pittsburgh.	11 11	13 0 10 M.	13 0 59 M.	1 48	2 47
Detroit.....	10 59	12 11 58 E.	13 0 47 M.	1 36	2 35
Milledgeville.....	10 58	12 11 57 E.	13 0 46 M.	1 35	2 34
Lexington	10 54	12 11 53 E.	13 0 42 M.	1 31	2 30
Cincinnati, Tallahassee.	10 53	12 11 52 E.	13 0 41 M.	1 30	2 29
Indianapolis	10 47	12 11 46 E.	13 0 35 M.	1 24	2 23
Nashville	10 44	12 11 43 E.	13 0 32 M.	1 21	2 20
Chicago	10 41	12 11 40 E.	13 0 29 M.	1 18	2 17
Mobile	10 38	12 11 37 E.	13 0 26 M.	1 15	2 14
St. Louis	10 33	12 11 32 E.	13 0 21 M.	1 10	2 9
New-Orleans	10 31	12 11 30 E.	13 0 19 M.	1 8	2 7
Natchez	10 25	12 11 24 E.	13 0 13 M.	1 2	2 1
Austin	10 0	12 10 59 E.	12 11 48 E.	0 37	1 36

There will be a Transit of the planet Mercury across the northern limb of the Sun on Thursday, November 9, in the morning, chiefly visible, commencing before the rising of the Sun.

The Ingress will be visible from the greater portions of Europe and Asia, and from the whole of Africa and South America. The Egress will be visible from the western extremity of Europe, the greater parts of Africa and North America, and the whole of South America.

The apparent diameter of Mercury, on this occasion, will be to that of the Sun as 1 is to 202.

TRANSIT.

PRINCIPAL CITIES, *In the order of Latitude.*	Sun rises.	Time of nearest approach of centres.	Last contact of limbs.	Duration of visibility.	Least distance of centres.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	′ ″
Montreal	6 53 37	8 50 17	11 32 37	4 39 0	2 43.2
Rochester	6 47 36	8 33 14	11 15 34	4 27 58	2 43.4
Buffalo	6 47 0	8 28 59	11 11 19	4 24 19	2 43.5
Detroit.....	6 45 51	8 12 48	10 55 8	4 9 17	2 43.6
Boston.....	6 45 49	9 0 20	11 42 39	4 56 50	2 43.3
Chicago	6 44 56	7 54 21	10 36 43	3 51 46	2 43.7
New-York	6 42 2	8 48 33	11 30 52	4 48 50	2 43.4
Philadelphia ..	6 40 24	8 43 54	11 26 13	4 45 49	2 43.5
Indianapolis ..	6 40 20	8 0 21	10 42 41	4 2 21	2 43.8
Baltimore	6 39 0	8 38 7	11 20 25	4 41 25	2 43.6
Cincinnati	6 38 36	8 6 53	10 49 12	4 10 36	2 43.8
Washington ..	6 38 10	8 36 31	11 18 49	4 40 39	2 43.6
St. Louis	6 37 35	7 46 18	10 28 38	3 51 3	2 44
Richmond	6 35 27	8 34 55	11 17 13	4 41 46	2 43.7
Nashville	6 32 48	7 57 25	10 39 45	4 6 57	2 44
Raleigh	6 32 5	8 39 28	11 11 56	4 39 41	2 43.8
Milledgeville..	6 27 18	8 11 21	10 53 39	4 26 21	2 44.1
Charleston ...	6 26 43	8 24 52	11 7 9	4 40 26	2 44
Natchez.....	6 23 40	7 39 3	10 21 22	3 56 42	2 44.4
Mobile	6 23 11	7 51 58	10 34 17	4 11 6	2 44.4
Tallahassee...	6 22 52	8 6 17	10 48 35	4 25 43	2 44.3
Austin	6 22 47	7 13 24	9 56 44	3 33 57	2 44.6
New-Orleans .	6 23 3	7 44 15	10 26 33	4 4 30	2 44.5

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letters	B and A
Golden Number, or Lunar Cycle	6
Epact, or Moon's age Jan. 1	25
Solar Cycle	9
Roman Indiction	6
Julian Period	6,561

MOVABLE FEASTS.

Easter Sunday	April 23
Rogation Sunday	May 28
Ascension Day	June 1
Whit Sunday, (Pentecost)	June 11
Trinity Sunday	June 18
Advent Sunday	Dec. 3

Sun on Mer. D	H. M. S.
1	ev. 3 42
9	0 7 18
17	0 10 19
25	0 12 34

MOON'S PHASES. *When*	D.	*Boston.* H. M.	*New-York.* H. M.	*Baltimore.* H. M.	*Charleston.* H. M.
New Moon	6	7 23 morn.	7 11 morn.	7 0 morn.	6 47 morn.
First Quarter	13	7 2 morn.	6 50 morn.	6 39 morn.	6 26 morn.
Full Moon	20	7 21 morn.	7 9 morn.	6 58 morn.	6 45 morn.
Third Quarter	28	7 15 morn.	7 3 morn.	6 52 morn.	6 39 morn.

			Calendar for BOSTON; New-England, New-York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa.				Calendar for NEW-YORK CITY; Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.				Calendar for BALTIMORE; Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri.			Calendar for CHARLESTON; North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas.			
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's declination S.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises	*H.w.* Bost.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises	*H.w.* N. Y.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises	*H.w.* Ch'n.
		° ′	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Sa	23 3	7 32	4 35	2 39	7 20	7 27	4 41	2 37	4 44	7 23	4 45	2 35	7 5	5 3	2 27	3 20
2	B	22 57	7 32	4 36	3 37	8 28	7 27	4 42	3 34	5 52	7 23	4 46	3 31	7 5	5 4	3 21	4 28
3	M	22 52	7 32	4 37	4 34	9 30	7 27	4 43	4 30	6 54	7 23	4 47	4 27	7 5	5 4	4 15	5 30
4	Tu	22 46	7 32	4 38	5 29	10 18	7 27	4 43	5 26	7 42	7 23	4 47	5 23	7 5	5 5	5 9	6 18
5	W	22 40	7 32	4 39	6 23	11 1	7 27	4 44	6 19	8 25	7 23	4 48	6 16	7 5	5 6	6 2	7 1
6	Th	22 33	7 32	4 40	*sets*	11 42	7 27	4 45	*sets*	9 6	7 23	4 49	*sets*	7 5	5 7	*sets*	7 42
7	Fr	22 25	7 32	4 41	6 21	*morn*	7 27	4 46	6 25	9 45	7 23	4 50	6 28	7 6	5 7	6 40	8 21
8	Sa	22 18	7 32	4 42	7 27	0 21	7 27	4 47	7 31	10 25	7 23	4 51	7 33	7 6	5 8	7 43	9 1
9	B	22 9	7 32	4 43	8 35	1 1	7 27	4 48	8 38	11 3	7 23	4 52	8 40	7 6	5 9	8 46	9 39
10	M	22 1	7 32	4 44	9 44	1 39	7 26	4 49	9 46	11 45	7 23	4 53	9 47	7 6	5 10	9 50	10 21
11	Tu	21 52	7 31	4 45	10 53	2 21	7 26	4 50	10 54	*morn*	7 22	4 54	10 54	7 5	5 11	10 54	11 5
12	W	21 42	7 31	4 46	*morn*	3 5	7 26	4 51	*morn*	0 29	7 22	4 55	*morn*	7 5	5 12	11 58	11 52
13	Th	21 32	7 31	4 47	0 2	3 52	7 26	4 53	0 2	1 16	7 22	4 56	0 1	7 5	5 13	*morn*	*morn*
14	Fr	21 22	7 30	4 49	1 11	4 44	7 25	4 54	1 10	2 8	7 22	4 57	1 8	7 5	5 14	1 2	0 44
15	Sa	21 11	7 30	4 50	2 20	5 46	7 25	4 55	2 17	3 10	7 21	4 58	2 15	7 5	5 14	2 6	1 46
16	B	21 0	7 29	4 51	3 26	6 59	7 24	4 56	3 23	4 23	7 21	4 59	3 20	7 5	5 15	3 9	2 59
17	M	20 49	7 29	4 52	4 29	8 15	7 24	4 57	4 25	5 39	7 20	5 1	4 22	7 4	5 16	4 9	4 15
18	Tu	20 37	7 28	4 53	5 27	9 30	7 23	4 58	5 23	6 54	7 20	5 2	5 20	7 4	5 17	5 7	5 30
19	W	20 25	7 28	4 55	6 19	10 28	7 23	4 59	6 15	7 52	7 19	5 3	6 12	7 4	5 18	5 59	6 28
20	Th	20 12	7 27	4 56	*rises*	11 20	7 22	5 1	*rises*	8 44	7 19	5 4	*rises*	7 4	5 19	*rises*	7 20
21	Fr	19 59	7 26	4 57	6 37	*ev.* 5	7 22	5 2	6 40	9 29	7 18	5 5	6 43	7 3	5 20	6 52	8 5
22	Sa	19 45	7 26	4 58	7 37	0 46	7 21	5 3	7 40	10 10	7 18	5 6	7 42	7 3	5 21	7 48	8 46
23	B	19 31	7 25	5 0	8 37	1 22	7 20	5 4	8 39	10 46	7 17	5 7	8 40	7 3	5 22	8 43	9 22
24	M	19 17	7 24	5 1	9 36	1 58	7 20	5 5	9 36	11 22	7 17	5 9	9 37	7 2	5 23	9 38	9 58
25	Tu	19 3	7 23	5 2	10 33	2 34	7 19	5 7	10 33	11 58	7 16	5 10	10 33	7 2	5 24	10 31	10 34
26	W	18 48	7 23	5 3	11 30	3 7	7 18	5 8	11 29	*ev.* 31	7 15	5 11	11 28	7 1	5 25	11 23	11 7
27	Th	18 33	7 22	5 5	*morn*	3 44	7 17	5 9	*morn*	1 8	7 14	5 12	*morn*	7 1	5 26	*morn*	11 44
28	Fr	18 17	7 21	5 6	0 27	4 22	7 17	5 10	0 25	1 46	7 14	5 13	0 23	7 0	5 27	0 16	*ev.* 22
29	Sa	18 1	7 20	5 7	1 23	5 6	7 16	5 11	1 21	2 30	7 13	5 14	1 19	6 59	5 28	1 9	1 6
30	B	17 45	7 19	5 9	2 20	6 7	7 15	5 13	2 17	3 31	7 12	5 16	2 14	6 59	5 29	2 2	2 7
31	M	17 28	7 18	5 10	3 16	7 26	7 14	5 14	3 12	4 50	7 11	5 17	3 9	6 58	5 30	2 56	3 26

THE MOON'S PLACE:

Jan.	1, 2, 28, 29.	3, 4, 30, 31.	5, 6.	7, 8, 9.	10, 11.	12, 13.	14, 15.	16, 17.	18, 19.	20, 21, 22.	23, 24.	25, 26, 27.
Sign	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎

RANK IN THE ARMY, OR A DARKEY'S DIGNITY—After a portion of the troops had been landed on the beach near Vera Cruz, on the night of the 9th of March, a body of the enemy commenced a brisk fire of small arms into the encampment Of course, all hands were on the *qui vive*, expecting the Mexicans would make some demonstration upon our lines during the night, and when the firing commenced, concluded there was about to be a general attack. The lines were soon formed, and not a word could be heard from the soldiery; but there was a negro who kept running from one little point of hill to another, apparently in a state of great excitement He finally laid himself flat on his face, at full length, and commenced working himself into the soft sand with a good deal of energy On being asked what he was about, he replied, "I'se 'fraid some ob dem 'ere copper balls will put a stop to me drawin' my rashuns" "Why," asked the party speaking to him, "don't you get up and fight them?" "No, sir-ee!" he said, "dat's my massa's part ob de biziness; he has been to West Pint, whar dey makes fightin' people to learn dat, and you don't ketch dis nigger meddlin' hesef wid odder people's biziness. My massa does de fightin', and I waits on him and nusses him. If he gits wounded, we gits promoted" "You get promoted! What good will his promotion do you?" inquired the individual. "Oh, dat question is been settled long time ago in dese parts down here. A colored gemman what waits on a kurnel outranks one dat waits on a capten; an' de way we colored gemmen reg'lars makes dese volunteer niggers squat, is a caution to white folks!" [N O Delta.

CAPTAIN JO.—During Doniphan's march from El Paso to Chihuahua, the black servants of the different officers of the regiment formed themselves into a company. There were twelve of them, of which number eleven were officers, and one high private. Jo ——, servant to Lieut. D——, was elected captain. He was the blackest of the crowd, and sported a large black feather with a small black hat; also a large sabre, with an intensely bright brass hilt—which same sabre was eternally getting involved in the intricate windings of his bow legs. With Jo for captain they were a formidable body, and to hear them talk, they would work wonders. During the battle of Sacramento, however, the company were not to be seen; but after the action was over, they were espied breaking out from the wagons and joining in the pursuit. That evening one of our officers attacked Jo about his company. "Well, Jo, I hear your men were hid behind the wagons during the fight?" "Lieutenant, I'se berry sorry to say it am de truf! I done eberyting—I called on de paterism ob de men—I injoked dem by all dey hold most deah in dis worl and de nex, but it was no go—dey would get on de wrong sides ob de wagons." "But what did *you* do there?" "I stood dar gittin' cooler, and de firing kept gittin' hotter, and at last de cannon-balls cum so ormighty fass, I thought de best ting dis nigga could do, war to git behind de wagons heself!" [St. Louis Rev.

"Bob, is that dog of yours a pointer?" "No, he is half hunter and half setter; he hunts for bones when he is hungry, and sits by the stove when he is satisfied."

Sun on Mer. D. H. M. S. 1 0 13 51 9 0 14 31 17 0 14 50 25 0 13 23

Charleston. H. M. 8 22 even. 9 36 even. 10 37 even. 1 even. 2 morn.

Baltimore. H. M. 8 35 even. 9 49 even. 10 50 even. 3 15 morn.

New-York. H. M. 8 46 even. 3 0 even. 11 13 even. ☽ 26 morn.

Boston. H. M. 8 58 even. 3 12 even. 11 13 even. 3 38 morn.

MOON'S PHASES. D. H. M.
When
New Moon.....4
First Quarter ...11
Full Moon 18
Third Quarter...27

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's declination S.	Calendar for BOSTON; New-England, New-York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa.				Calendar for NEW-YORK CITY; Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.				Calendar for BALTIMORE; Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri.			Calendar for CHARLESTON; North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas.			
			Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises	*H.w.* Bost.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises	*H.w.* N. Y.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises	*H.w.* Ch'n.
		° ′	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Tu	17 12	7 17	5 11	4 10	8 41	7 13	5 16	4 6	6 5	7 10	5 18	4 3	6 57	5 31	3 49	4 41
2	W	16 55	7 16	5 13	5 2	9 48	7 12	5 16	4 58	7 12	7 9	5 19	4 55	6 57	5 32	4 41	5 48
3	Th	16 37	7 15	5 14	5 50	10 36	7 11	5 18	5 47	8 0	7 8	5 20	5 44	6 56	5 33	5 31	6 36
4	Fr	16 19	7 14	5 15	*sets*	11 22	7 10	5 19	*sets*	8 46	7 7	5 22	*sets*	6 55	5 33	*sets*	7 22
5	Sa	16 1	7 13	5 17	6 19	*morn*	7 9	5 20	6 22	9 29	7 6	5 23	6 24	6 55	5 34	6 32	8 5
6	☽	15 43	7 11	5 18	7 30	0 5	7 8	5 21	7 31	10 9	7 5	5 24	7 33	6 54	5 35	7 38	8 45
7	M	15 25	7 10	5 19	8 41	0 45	7 7	5 23	8 42	10 49	7 4	5 25	8 43	6 53	5 36	8 44	9 26
8	Tu	15 6	7 9	5 21	9 52	1 25	7 6	5 24	9 52	11 29	7 3	5 26	9 52	6 52	5 37	9 49	10 5
9	W	14 47	7 8	5 22	11 2	2 5	7 4	5 25	11 1	*morn*	7 2	5 28	11 0	6 51	5 38	10 55	10 48
10	Th	14 27	7 7	5 23	*morn*	2 48	7 3	5 26	*morn*	0 12	7 1	5 29	*morn*	6 50	5 39	11 59	11 33
11	Fr	14 8	7 5	5 25	0 12	3 33	7 2	5 28	0 9	0 57	7 0	5 30	0 8	6 50	5 40	*morn*	*morn*
12	Sa	13 48	7 4	5 26	1 18	4 19	7 1	5 29	1 15	1 43	6 59	5 31	1 13	6 49	5 41	1 2	0 19
13	☽	13 28	7 3	5 27	2 22	5 17	7 0	5 30	2 18	2 41	6 57	5 32	2 15	6 48	5 42	2 3	1 17
14	M	13 8	7 1	5 28	3 20	6 29	6 58	5 31	3 16	3 53	6 56	5 33	3 14	6 47	5 43	3 0	2 29
15	Tu	12 47	7 0	5 30	4 13	7 54	6 57	5 33	4 10	5 18	6 55	5 35	4 7	6 46	5 44	3 53	3 54
16	W	12 27	6 58	5 31	5 0	9 18	6 56	5 34	4 57	6 42	6 54	5 36	4 54	6 45	5 44	4 42	5 18
17	Th	12 6	6 57	5 32	5 42	10 21	6 54	5 35	5 39	7 45	6 52	5 37	6 37	6 44	5 45	5 26	6 21
18	Fr	11 45	6 56	5 34	6 19	11 9	6 53	5 36	6 16	8 33	6 51	5 38	6 15	6 43	5 46	6 7	7 9
19	Sa	11 24	6 54	5 35	*rises*	11 52	6 52	5 37	*rises*	9 16	6 50	5 39	*rises*	6 42	5 47	*rises*	7 52
20	☽	11 2	6 53	5 36	7 24	*ev.* 29	6 50	5 39	7 25	9 53	6 49	5 40	7 26	6 41	5 48	7 28	8 29
21	M	10 41	6 51	5 37	8 22	1 3	6 49	5 40	8 22	10 27	6 47	5 41	8 22	6 40	5 49	8 21	9 3
22	Tu	10 19	6 50	5 39	9 19	1 34	6 47	5 41	9 18	10 58	6 46	5 42	9 18	6 39	5 50	9 14	9 34
23	W	9 57	6 48	5 40	10 16	2 6	6 46	5 42	10 14	11 30	6 44	5 44	10 13	6 37	5 50	10 7	10 6
24	Th	9 35	6 47	5 41	11 12	2 35	6 44	5 43	11 10	11 59	6 43	5 45	11 8	6 36	5 51	10 59	10 35
25	Fr	9 13	6 45	5 42	*morn*	3 9	6 43	5 44	*morn*	*ev.* 33	6 42	5 46	*morn*	6 35	5 52	11 52	11 9
26	Sa	8 51	6 44	5 44	0 8	3 44	6 42	5 46	0 5	1 8	6 40	5 47	0 3	6 34	5 53	*morn*	11 44
27	☽	8 28	6 42	5 45	1 4	4 24	6 40	5 47	1 0	1 48	6 39	5 48	0 57	6 33	5 54	0 45	*ev.* 24
28	M	8 6	6 40	5 46	1 57	5 13	6 39	5 48	1 54	2 37	6 37	5 49	1 51	6 32	5 55	1 37	1 13
29	Tu	7 43	6 39	5 47	2 49	6 28	6 37	5 49	2 45	3 52	6 36	5 50	2 42	6 31	5 55	2 29	2 28
..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

THE MOON'S PLACE:

Feb. 1, 26, 27, 28.	2, 3, 29.	4, 5.	6, 7.	8, 9.	10, 11.	12, 13.	14, 15, 16.	17, 18.	19, 20.	21, 22, 23.	24, 25.
Sign ··· ♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏

TOBIN'S LAST.—Ex-Captain Tobin, the correspondent of the N. O. Delta, writing from Buena Vista, tells the following laughable incident:

There are many jokes about the boys who sloped from the field. One acknowledged that he did some *tall walking*; another, that any one meeting him on the road to Saltillo would have supposed him in search of a physician for a delicate lady; while two negroes, officers' servants, repudiate the idea of running away, and claim the merit of making a handsome *'treat.* "I'll tell you 'bout it, Massa Bob," said one to his master; "Pete and me was down at the ranche, where the doctors was cuttin off the white folks' heads and legs, and says Pete to me, 'Tom,' says he, 'let's go up the hill and see the fightin;' so up we goes, and we meets the landseers, and we streaks it back for de ranche, and de dam landseers after us; and Pete he makes for de bake oben, but de gemman wot deals faro for de Kentucks he was safe sconced in de back side ob de oben, and when Pete put his head in de mouf ob de oben de lodger swear he blow Pete's dam brack brains out; so Pete says, 'dere 's danger here—Tom, let 's wampos to town;' and when we got half way we sees de landseers agin, and den, Massa Bob, you ought to a seed Pete a streakin of it; his coat-tail streamed away behind him all round, you might a played marvels on it." "But what were you doing all the time, Tom—were you running away too?" "No, Massa Bob, I scorn de idea—I was only 'treating long side o' Pete; and when we got near de fort de soldiers holler out, 'run, niggers, run, git into de fort.' Den you ought to a seed Pete a streakin on it; he rolled ober and ober de breastworks into de fort." "And were you running too?" "No sir-ee! I rolled ober long side o' Pete; and when we got in dey roared out, 'fall in, niggers,' and commenced firing bombs and things; and Pete says, 'if one ob 'em busts here it will hurt us—let 's slope for de plaza;' and when we got dere it was 'fall in, niggers, fall in,' all de time. You may call dat a fandango; but if you ketch me at one agin, dere 's no snakes whar dis child was raised, Massa Bob."

PRETTY WELL FOR AN INDIAN.—We were somewhat amused, on last Sunday morning, at the plan hit upon by one of the Miami Indians to get rid of the crowd of gazers at 'Canal House.' A number of squaws were in the sitting room, and naturally attracted a great deal of attention. The copper-colored gentleman in question became either disgusted or tired of the constant gazing of the 'pale-faces' at the ladies belonging to his party, and while the room was crowded to excess, he raised his hands to attract attention, and exclaimed—"*Ugh! one Ingin got small pox!*" The 'pale-faces' mizzled. [Lafayette Cour.

THE RETORT SURGICAL.—At a late examination of the College of Surgeons, a candidate was asked by Abernethy, what he would do if a man were blown up by gunpowder? "Why," coolly answered the tyro, "wait till he came down again." "True," said Abernethy; "and suppose I kicked you for such an impertinent reply: what muscles should I put in motion?" "Why," replied the young man, "the flexors and extensors of my arm, for I should floor you immediately."

3d Month, **MARCH, 1848.** 31 Days.

Sun on Mer. D. 1 | H. 14 | M. S. 0 13 29 | 9 | 0 10 37 | 17 | 0 8 23 | 25 | 0 5 57

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's declination S.	Charleston. H. M.	Baltimore. H. M.	New-York. H. M.	Boston. H. M.	MOON'S PHASES. D. When
		° '					
1	W	7 20	7 57 morn.	8 10 morn.	8 21 morn.	8 33 morn.	5 New Moon
2	Th	6 57	11 21 even.	11 34 even.	11 45 even.	11 57 even.	11 First Quarter
3	Fr	6 34	3 50 even.	4 3 even.	4 14 even.	4 26 even.	19 Full Moon
4	Sa	6 11	7 59 even.	8 12 even.	8 23 even.	8 35 even.	27 Third Quarter
5	A	5 48					
6	M	5 25					
7	Tu	5 1					
8	W	4 38					
9	Th	4 14					
10	Fr	3 51					
11	Sa	3 27					
12	A	3 4					
13	M	2 40					
14	Tu	2 16					
15	W	1 53					
16	Th	1 29					
17	Fr	1 5					
18	Sa	0 42					
19	A	S. 18					
20	M	N. 6					
21	Tu	0 29					
22	W	0 53					
23	Th	1 17					
24	Fr	1 40					
25	Sa	2 4					
26	A	2 27					
27	M	2 51					
28	Tu	3 14					
29	W	3 37					
30	Th	4 1					
31	Fr	4 24					

Calendar for BOSTON; New-England, New-York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa.

Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises	H.w. Bost.
h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.
6 37	5 49	3 39	7 49
6 35	5 50	4 24	9 7
6 34	5 52	5 7	10 12
6 32	5 52	5 47	10 57
6 31	5 53	*sets*	11 42
6 29	5 55	7 32	*morn*
6 27	5 56	8 46	0 22
6 26	5 57	9 58	1 4
6 24	5 58	11 8	1 47
6 23	5 59	*morn*	2 31
6 22	5 59	0 1	3 14
6 20	6 1	0 14	3 14
6 19	6 2	1 15	4 1
6 17	6 3	2 10	4 56
6 16	6 4	2 59	6 9
6 15	6 4	3 41	7 36
6 13	6 5	4 19	9 0
6 12	6 6	4 53	10 3
6 10	6 7	5 24	10 49
6 8	6 8	5 54	11 30
6 7	6 10	*rises*	11 30
6 5	6 11	7 11	*ev.* 3
6 3	6 12	8 8	0 37
6 1	6 13	9 4	1 6
6 0	6 14	10 6	1 37
5 58	6 15	10 55	2 8
5 56	6 16	11 49	2 38
5 54	6 17	*morn*	3 10
5 53	6 18	0 41	3 50
5 51	6 19	1 30	4 39
5 50	6 20	2 16	5 44
5 48	6 21	2 59	7 11
5 46	6 22	3 39	8 31

Calendar for NEW-YORK CITY; Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises	H.w. N. Y.
h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.
6 35	5 50	3 35	5 13
6 34	5 51	4 21	6 31
6 32	5 52	5 5	7 36
6 31	5 54	5 45	8 21
6 29	5 55	*sets*	9 6
6 28	5 56	7 33	9 46
6 26	5 57	8 45	10 28
6 24	5 58	9 56	11 11
6 23	5 59	11 5	11 55
6 21	6 0	*morn*	*morn*
6 20	6 1	0 11	0 38
6 18	6 2	1 12	1 25
6 16	6 3	2 6	2 20
6 15	6 5	2 55	3 33
6 13	6 6	3 38	5 0
6 11	6 7	4 17	6 24
6 10	6 8	4 51	7 27
6 8	6 9	5 23	8 13
6 7	6 10	*rises*	8 54
6 5	6 11	7 10	9 27
6 3	6 12	8 6	10 1
6 2	6 13	9 1	10 30
6 0	6 14	9 55	11 1
5 59	6 15	10 49	11 32
5 57	6 16	11 43	11 59
5 55	6 17	*morn*	0 34
5 54	6 18	0 34	1 14
5 52	6 19	1 23	1 55
5 51	6 20	2 10	2 39
5 49	6 21	2 54	3 27
5 47	6 22	3 35	4 31

Calendar for BALTIMORE; Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri.

Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises	H.w. Ch'n.
h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.
6 34	5 51	3 32	3 49
6 33	5 52	4 19	4 7
6 31	5 53	5 3	5 7
6 30	5 54	5 44	6 12
6 28	5 55	*sets*	6 57
6 27	5 57	7 33	7 42
6 25	5 58	8 44	8 22
6 24	5 59	9 55	9 4
6 22	6 0	11 3	9 47
6 21	6 1	*morn*	11 14
6 19	6 2	0 8	11 56
6 17	6 4	*morn*	*morn*
6 16	6 5	0 56	0 1
6 14	6 5	1 50	0 56
6 13	6 6	2 40	2 9
6 12	6 7	3 25	3 36
6 11	6 7	4 15	5 0
6 10	6 8	4 6	5 0
6 8	6 9	4 50	6 3
6 8	6 9	5 23	6 49
6 6	6 10	*rises*	7 30
6 5	6 10	7 7	8 3
6 4	6 11	8 0	8 37
6 2	6 12	8 53	9 6
6 1	6 13	9 45	9 37
6 0	6 13	10 37	10 8
5 59	6 14	11 29	10 38
5 57	6 16	11 49	11 10
5 56	6 15	0 20	11 50
5 53	6 17	1 57	1 44
5 52	6 17	2 43	3 11
5 51	6 18	3 27	4 31

Calendar for CHARLESTON; North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas.

Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises	H.w. Ch'n.
h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.
6 29	5 56	3 19	3 49
6 28	5 57	4 7	5 7
6 27	5 58	4 53	6 12
6 26	5 59	5 37	6 57
6 24	5 59	*sets*	7 42
6 23	6 0	7 32	8 22
6 22	6 1	8 40	9 4
6 21	6 2	9 48	9 47
6 19	6 2	10 53	10 31
6 18	6 3	11 56	11 14
6 17	6 4	*morn*	*morn*
6 16	6 5	0 56	0 1
6 14	6 5	1 50	0 56
6 13	6 6	2 40	2 9
6 12	6 7	3 25	3 36
6 10	6 8	4 6	5 0
6 9	6 8	4 44	6 3
6 8	6 9	5 19	6 49
6 6	6 10	*rises*	7 30
6 5	6 10	7 7	8 3
6 4	6 11	8 0	8 37
6 2	6 12	8 53	9 6
6 1	6 13	9 45	9 37
6 0	6 13	10 37	10 8
5 59	6 14	11 29	10 38
5 57	6 15	*morn*	11 10
5 56	6 15	0 20	11 50
5 53	6 16	1 10	*ev.* 39
5 52	6 17	1 57	1 44
5 52	6 17	2 43	3 11
5 51	6 18	3 27	4 31

THE MOON'S PLACE:

March 1, 27, 28, 29.	2, 3, 30, 31.	4, 5.	6, 7.	8, 9.	10, 11, 12.	13, 14.	15, 16.	17, 18, 19.	20, 21.	22, 23, 24.	25, 26.
Sign ---- ♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐

TOUCH US GENTLY, TIME.

BY BARRY CORNWALL.

Touch us gently, Time!
Let us glide adown thy stream
Gently—as we sometimes glide
Through a quiet dream.
Humble voyagers are we,
Husband, wife, and children three—
(One is lost—an angel, fled
To the azure overhead!)

Touch us gently, Time!
We've not proud or soaring wings;
Our ambition, our content,
Lies in simple things.
Humble voyagers are we
O'er life's dim, unsounded sea,
Seeking only some calm clime:
Touch us gently, gentle Time!

MANKIND IN THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.—They had neither looked into heaven nor earth, neither into the sea nor the land, as has been done since. They had philosophy without scale, astronomy without demonstration. They made war without powder, shot, cannon or mortars; nay, the mob made their bonfires without squibs or crackers. They went to sea without compass, and sailed without the needle. They viewed the stars without telescopes, and measured altitudes without barometers. Learning had no printing-press, writing no paper, and paper no ink. The lover was forced to send his mistress a deal board for a love-letter, and a billet-doux might be of the size of an ordinary trencher. They were clothed without manufactures, and the richest robes were the skins of the most formidable monsters. They carried on trade without books, and correspondence without posts; their merchants kept no accounts, their shopkeepers no cash-books; they had surgery without anatomy, and physicians without materia medica; they gave emetics without ipecacuanha, and cured agues without bark.

A PRETTY IDEA.—Dr. P——, who is attached to the Parisian theatre in quality of a physician, expressed his astonishment that man and woman were not created at the same time, instead of the latter springing from the rib of our first parent. A young actress standing by, remarkable for the graceful turn which she gives to the expression of her ideas, immediately said—"Was it not natural, sir, for the flower to come after the stem?"

☞ A fellow describing his wife, to whom he had been recently married, to an absent friend, said—"She has a small mouth, a plump, pretty face, lively eyes, and a temper—whew! it 's as explosive as gun-cotton!"

WEATHER-WISE.—The following table is extracted from an Almanac printed in the Lancashire dialect, (England,) and entitled "Pogmoor 'Olmenack, For't Year ats cum inta Eqshistance 'call'd 1847; bein ten ov ar good Queen sittin 'cumfortably upat throan, an reignin e peace an 'quiatness ovver all hur subjects." Although computed for a different year and meridian, its predictions will be found accurate in America, in 1848:—

Sun on Mer.	D.	H.	M.	S.
	1	0	3	48
	9	0	1	28
	17	*morn's.*		
	25	11	57	47

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's declination N.	Charleston. H. M.	Baltimore. H. M.	New-York. H. M.	Boston. H. M.
1	Sa	° ′ 4 47	5 41 even.	6 54 even.	6 5 even.	6 17 even.
2	A	5 10	5 42	6 54	6 6	6 18
3	M	5 33	5 40	6 53	6 4	6 16
4	Tu	5 56	5 39	6 52	6 3	6 15
5	W	6 19	5 37	6 50	6 1	6 13
6	Th	6 41	5 35	6 49	5 59	6 11
7	Fr	7 4	5 34	6 47	5 57	6 9
8	Sa	7 26	5 32	6 46	5 56	6 8
9	A	7 49	5 30	6 44	5 54	6 6
10	M	8 11	5 29	6 43	5 52	6 4
11	Tu	8 33	5 27	6 41	5 51	6 3
12	W	8 55	5 25	6 40	5 49	6 1
13	Th	9 16	5 24	6 38	5 48	5 59
14	Fr	9 38	5 22	6 37	5 46	5 58
15	Sa	9 59	5 20	6 35	5 45	5 56
16	A	10 21	5 19	6 34	5 43	5 55
17	M	10 42	5 17	6 32	5 42	5 53
18	Tu	11 2	5 16	6 31	5 40	5 52
19	W	11 23	5 14	6 29	5 39	5 50
20	Th	11 44	5 13	6 28	5 37	5 49
21	Fr	12 4	5 11	6 27	5 36	5 47
22	Sa	12 24	5 10	6 25	5 35	5 46
23	A	12 44	5 8	6 24	5 33	5 45
24	M	13 4	5 7	6 23	5 32	5 43
25	Tu	13 23	5 5	6 21	5 31	5 42
26	W	13 43	5 4	6 20	5 29	5 41
27	Th	14 2	5 2	6 19	5 28	5 39
28	Fr	14 21	5 1	6 18	5 27	5 38
29	Sa	14 39	4 59	6 16	5 26	5 37
30	A	14 58	4 58	6 15	5 25	5 36

MOON'S PHASES.

When	D.	H.	M.
New Moon	3	9	47 morn.
First Quarter	10	5	morn.
Full Moon	18	9	35 morn.
Third Quarter	26	9	24 morn.

Calendar for BOSTON; New-England, New-York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa.

Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises	H.w. Bost.
h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.
5 44	6 24	4 17	9 38
5 42	6 26	4 54	10 28
5 40	6 27	*sets*	11 13
5 39	6 28	7 24	11 55
5 37	6 29	8 48	*morn*
5 35	6 30	9 59	0 41
5 34	6 31	11 5	1 24
5 32	6 32	*morn*	2 11
5 30	6 33	0 4	2 54
5 29	6 35	0 56	3 44
5 27	6 36	1 41	4 41
5 25	6 37	2 21	5 49
5 24	6 38	2 56	7 14
5 22	6 39	3 27	8 31
5 20	6 40	3 57	9 36
5 19	6 41	4 25	10 24
5 17	6 42	4 54	11 2
5 16	6 43	*rises*	11 36
5 14	6 45	7 54	*ev.* 8
5 13	6 46	8 50	0 39
5 11	6 47	9 44	1 8
5 10	6 48	10 37	1 40
5 8	6 49	11 26	2 12
5 7	6 50	*morn*	2 47
5 5	6 51	0 12	3 28
5 4	6 52	0 55	4 17
5 2	6 53	1 35	5 18
5 1	6 55	2 12	6 38
4 59	6 56	2 48	7 53
4 58	6 57	3 24	9 3

Calendar for NEW-YORK CITY; Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises	H.w. N. Y.
h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.
5 45	6 33	4 16	7 2
5 43	6 24	4 54	7 52
5 42	6 26	*sets*	8 37
5 40	6 27	7 33	9 19
5 38	6 28	8 46	10 5
5 37	6 29	9 56	10 48
5 35	6 30	11 1	11 35
5 34	6 31	12 0	*morn*
5 32	6 32	*morn*	0 18
5 30	6 33	0 52	1 8
5 29	6 34	1 38	2 5
5 27	6 35	2 18	3 13
5 26	6 36	2 54	4 38
5 24	6 37	3 26	5 55
5 23	6 38	3 56	7 0
5 21	6 39	4 26	7 48
5 20	6 40	4 55	8 26
5 18	6 41	*rises*	9 0
5 17	6 42	7 52	9 32
5 15	6 43	8 47	10 3
5 14	6 44	9 41	10 32
5 12	6 45	10 33	11 4
5 11	6 46	11 22	11 36
5 9	6 47	*morn*	*ev.* 11
5 8	6 48	0 9	0 52
5 7	6 49	0 52	1 41
5 5	6 50	1 32	2 42
5 4	6 52	2 11	4 2
5 2	6 53	2 48	5 17
5 1	6 53	3 24	6 28

Calendar for BALTIMORE; Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri.

Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises
h.m.	h.m.	h. m.
5 46	6 23	4 15
5 44	6 24	4 54
5 43	6 24	*sets*
5 41	6 25	7 32
5 40	6 26	8 44
5 38	6 27	9 53
5 36	6 28	10 58
5 35	6 29	11 57
5 33	6 30	*morn*
5 32	6 31	0 50
5 30	6 32	1 36
5 29	6 33	2 16
5 27	6 34	2 52
5 26	6 35	3 25
5 24	6 36	2 56
5 23	6 37	4 26
5 21	6 38	4 56
5 20	6 39	*rises*
5 18	6 40	7 50
5 17	6 41	8 44
5 16	6 42	9 38
5 14	6 43	10 30
5 13	6 44	11 19
5 12	6 45	*morn*
5 10	6 46	0 6
5 9	6 47	0 49
5 8	6 48	1 30
5 6	6 49	2 9
5 5	6 50	2 47
5 4	6 51	3 25

Calendar for CHARLESTON; North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas.

Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises	H.w. Ch'n.
h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.
5 49	6 19	4 9	5 38
5 48	6 20	4 52	6 28
5 47	6 20	*sets*	7 12
5 45	6 21	7 26	7 56
5 44	6 22	8 35	8 41
5 43	6 22	9 42	9 24
5 42	6 23	10 46	10 11
5 40	6 24	11 44	10 54
5 39	6 24	*morn*	11 44
5 38	6 25	0 37	*morn*
5 37	6 26	1 24	0 41
5 35	6 27	2 6	1 49
5 34	6 27	2 45	3 14
5 33	6 28	3 20	4 31
5 32	6 29	3 54	5 36
5 30	6 29	4 27	6 24
5 29	6 30	4 59	7 2
5 28	6 31	*rises*	7 36
5 27	6 31	7 40	8 8
5 26	6 32	8 33	8 39
5 25	6 33	9 25	9 8
5 24	6 34	10 16	9 40
5 22	6 34	11 5	10 12
5 21	6 35	11 53	10 47
5 20	6 36	*morn*	11 28
5 19	6 36	0 38	*ev.* 17
5 18	6 37	1 21	1 18
5 17	6 38	2 3	2 38
5 16	6 39	2 43	3 53
5 15	6 39	3 24	5 3

THE MOON'S PLACE:

April 1, 2, 28, 29.	3, 4, 30.	5, 6.	7, 8.	9, 10.	11, 12.	13, 14, 15.	16, 17, 18.	19, 20.	21, 22, 23.	24, 25.	26, 27.
Sign--- ♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒

TOM TREDDLEHOYLE'S

NEW WETHEROLOGICAL TABLE,

For't use a Wesherwimmin, Hay-mackers, an ivvery boddy else at's it habit stoppin at hoam, going a waukin, or doin onny aght door wark.

Hey, an mind it al be fun wun at moast hackerate an usefull guides at's ivver yet been publish't. bein 75 degrees nearer t'chainges it weather then't statements a Docktar Adam Clarke, or onny uther Astronomer, dead or livin.

When a man happanze ta wed an illtemper'd womman, its suar to be..... } Warm at times.

If yo see a Bum Baliff markin't goods in a poor man's hause, ah sud say..... } Gloomy.

When a yung man coarts a lass for five or six year, an then weds anuther..... } Chaingeable.

If yo see a womman ats just goin to a Draper's shop..... } Varry plesent.

If a teetatal pairty iz goin ta tack plaice, expect..... } Much wet.

When a gossapin womman dees, theaze suar ta be wun..... } Mist.

If a little lad happance ta greaze hiz faice we lickin a drippin pan aght, ah sud say..... } *Son* shiny.

If a brewer's cart iz seen stoppin opposit onny a yer doors..... } Expect *Ale.*

When two ov a trade meets..... } Sum'at fair.

If yo meet we a knife at weant cut hauf a paand a butter e two, ah sud say..... } Dull.

If it happanze at two relashans agrees ta live tagether..... } Thick for a while.

If yo see a chap at's spendin more brass then wot he hez silver cummin in, look for a..... } Sudden daantall.

When a man axes a Railway Cumpany to alot him sum shares, an he duzant repudiate..... } Fair.

If a sarvant lass stops aght longer then hur missis alaas hur, ah sud say, az sooin az shoo gets hoam, theal be..... } A rise it temperature.

If a Landlord iz seen runnin for hiz rent that minnit its due, ah sud say..... } Keen.

If yo go on a turnpike, an sees a guide poast fix't e ivvery 1760 yards, ah sud say then, wethaght onny fear a contradickshan, at its..... } *Mile'd.*

If a womman naws a seacrit, an keeps it, ah sud say..... } Uncommonly cloise.

If two nabors happanze ta be weshin at same day, an wun on em gets her cloaze line fix't up, just whent tuther iz cummin aght at hause we hurs, ah sud say..... } Sharpish, attendad we wind.

If a womman's seen ta thump a bairn at izant hur awn, look for a..... } Storm.

If an owd maid fancies at shooze seen a yung man smile at hur, ah sud say..... } Unsattald for a while.

If a maister an missis happanze ta go throo home at wun time, an leave a lot a men an wimmin sarvants it hause, ah sud say... } Varry squally.

Sun on Mer.	D.	H.	M.	S.
	1	11	56	53
	9	11	56	13
	17	11	56	9
	25	11	56	40

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's declination N.	Calendar for BOSTON; New-England, New-York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa.				Calendar for NEW-YORK CITY; Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.				Calendar for BALTIMORE; Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri.			Calendar for CHARLESTON; North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas.			
			Charleston. H. M.	Baltimore. H. M.	New York. H. M.	Boston. H. M.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises	H. w. Bost.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises	H. w. N. Y.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon rises	H. w. Ch'n.
		° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	M	15 16	1 55 morn.	2 8 morn.	2 19 morn.	2 31 morn.	4 57	6 58	4 1	9 57	5 0	6 54	4 2	7 21	5 3	6 52	4 3	5 14	6 40	4 6	5 57
2	Tu	15 34	9 37 even.	9 50 even.	10 1 even.	10 13 even.	4 55	6 59	4 39	10 47	4 59	6 55	4 42	8 11	5 2	6 53	4 44	5 13	6 41	4 50	6 47
3	W	15 51	1 22 morn.	1 35 morn.	1 46 morn.	1 58 morn.	4 54	7 0	*sets*	11 31	4 58	6 56	*sets*	8 55	5 0	6 54	*sets*	5 12	6 42	*sets*	7 31
4	Th	16 9	9 22 even.	9 40 even.	6 51 even.	7 3 even.	4 53	7 1	8 45	*morn*	4 56	6 57	8 42	9 43	4 59	6 55	8 39	5 11	6 42	8 27	8 19
5	Fr	16 26					4 51	7 2	9 50	0 19	4 55	6 58	9 46	10 31	4 58	6 55	9 43	5 10	6 43	9 30	9 7
6	Sa	16 42					4 50	7 3	10 48	1 7	4 54	6 59	10 44	11 16	4 57	6 56	10 41	5 10	6 44	10 28	9 52
7	♈	16 59					4 49	7 4	11 37	1 52	4 53	7 0	11 34	*morn*	4 56	6 57	11 31	5 9	6 44	11 19	10 37
8	M	17 15					4 48	7 5	*morn*	2 37	4 52	7 1	*morn*	0 1	4 55	6 58	*morn*	5 8	6 45	*morn*	11 25
9	Tu	17 31					4 47	7 6	0 20	3 25	4 51	7 2	0 17	0 49	4 54	6 59	0 15	5 7	6 46	0 5	*morn*
10	W	17 47					4 45	7 7	0 57	4 21	4 49	7 3	0 55	1 45	4 53	7 0	0 53	5 6	6 47	0 45	0 21
11	Th	18 2					4 44	7 8	1 30	5 22	4 48	7 4	1 29	2 46	4 52	7 1	1 28	5 5	6 47	1 22	1 22
12	Fr	18 17					4 43	7 10	2 0	6 38	4 47	7 5	2 0	4 2	4 51	7 2	1 59	5 5	6 48	1 56	2 38
13	Sa	18 32					4 42	7 11	2 29	7 46	4 46	7 6	2 29	5 10	4 50	7 3	2 30	5 4	6 49	2 29	3 46
14	♈	18 47					4 41	7 12	2 57	8 52	4 45	7 7	2 58	6 16	4 49	7 4	2 59	5 3	6 49	3 2	4 52
15	M	19 1					4 40	7 13	3 26	9 45	4 44	7 8	3 28	7 9	4 48	7 5	3 30	5 2	6 50	3 35	5 45
16	Tu	19 14					4 39	7 14	3 56	10 26	4 44	7 9	3 59	7 50	4 47	7 6	4 1	5 2	6 51	4 9	6 26
17	W	19 28					4 38	7 15	*rises*	11 6	4 43	7 10	*rises*	8 30	4 46	7 7	*rises*	5 1	6 51	*rises*	7 6
18	Th	19 41					4 37	7 16	7 40	11 40	4 42	7 11	7 37	9 4	4 45	7 7	7 34	5 1	6 52	7 21	7 40
19	Fr	19 54					4 36	7 17	8 33	*ev.* 13	4 41	7 12	8 30	9 37	4 45	7 8	8 27	5 0	6 53	8 13	8 13
20	Sa	20 6					4 35	7 18	9 24	0 45	4 40	7 13	9 20	10 9	4 44	7 9	9 17	4 59	6 54	9 3	8 45
21	♈	20 19					4 35	7 18	10 12	1 19	4 39	7 14	10 8	10 43	4 43	7 10	10 5	4 59	6 54	9 51	9 19
22	M	20 30					4 34	7 19	10 56	1 53	4 39	7 15	10 52	11 17	4 42	7 11	10 49	4 58	6 55	10 37	9 53
23	Tu	20 42					4 33	7 20	11 36	2 29	4 38	7 16	11 33	11 53	4 42	7 12	11 31	4 58	6 56	11 20	10 29
24	W	20 53					4 32	7 21	*morn*	3 12	4 37	7 16	*morn*	*ev.* 36	4 41	7 13	*morn*	4 57	6 56	*morn*	11 12
25	Th	21 4					4 32	7 22	0 13	4 2	4 36	7 17	0 11	1 26	4 40	7 13	0 9	4 57	6 57	0 1	*ev.* 2
26	Fr	21 14					4 31	7 23	0 48	4 58	4 36	7 18	0 47	2 22	4 40	7 14	0 46	4 56	6 57	0 41	0 58
27	Sa	21 24					4 30	7 24	1 23	6 6	4 35	7 19	1 22	3 30	4 39	7 15	1 22	4 56	6 58	1 20	2 6
28	♈	21 34					4 30	7 25	1 57	7 19	4 35	7 20	1 58	4 43	4 39	7 16	1 59	4 56	6 59	2 0	3 19
29	M	21 43					4 29	7 26	2 33	8 24	4 34	7 20	2 35	5 48	4 38	7 16	2 37	4 55	6 59	2 41	4 24
30	Tu	21 52					4 29	7 26	3 12	9 26	4 34	7 21	3 15	6 50	4 38	7 17	3 18	4 55	7 0	3 26	5 26
31	W	22 0					4 28	7 27	3 56	10 21	4 33	7 22	4 0	7 45	4 37	7 18	4 3	4 55	7 0	4 14	6 21

MOON'S PHASES.

When	D.	H.	M.
New Moon.....	3	2	31 morn.
First Quarter....	9	10	13 even.
Full Moon.....	18	1	58 morn.
Third Quarter...	25	6	51 even.

THE MOON'S PLACE:

May 1, 28, 29.	2, 3, 30, 31.	4, 5.	6, 7.	8, 9, 10.	11, 12.	13, 14, 15.	16, 17.	18, 19, 20.	21, 22.	23, 24.	25, 26, 27.
Sign ♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓

A BEAUTIFUL AND BRIEF SERMON.

Sundays observe: think, when the bells do chime,
'Tis angels' music; therefore, come in time.
God there deals blessings; if a king did so,
Who would not haste, nay, give, to see the show?

In time of service, seal up both thine eyes,
And send them to thy heart, that, spying sin,
They may weep out the stains thy sin did rise;
Those doors being shut, all by the ears comes in.

Let vain and busy thoughts have there no part;
Christ purged his temple, so must thou thy heart.
He that loves God's abode, and to combine {shine.
With saints on earth, shall one day with them

GOOD RETORT.—A humorous young man was driving a horse, which was in the habit of stopping at every house on the road-side. Passing a country tavern, where were collected together some dozen countrymen, the beast, as usual, ran opposite the door and then stopped, in spite of the young man, who applied the whip with all his might to drive the horse on. The men on the porch commenced a hearty laugh, and some inquired if he would sell that horse? "Yes," said the young man, "but I cannot recommend him, as he once belonged to a butcher, and stops whenever he hears any calves bleat." The crowd retired to the bar in silence.

☞ An Irish orator, speaking of an opponent's love of praise, described him as so vain in that respect, that he would be content to give up the ghost, if it were but to look up and read the stone-cutter's puff on his grave.

PLANT TREES.—The man who plants a tree, liquidates in part a debt which he owes to his ancestors, by paying it to posterity. A sensible writer says:—"There is no part of husbandry which men more commonly fail in, neglect, and have cause to repent of, than that they did not seasonably begin to plant trees, without which they can neither expect fruit, ornament nor delight from their labors. Men seldom begin to plant trees till they begin to be wise—that is, till they grow old, and find by experience the prudence and necessity of it. When Ulysses, after ten years' absence, was returned from Troy, and found his aged father in the field planting trees, he asked him, 'Why, being now so far in years, he would put himself to the fatigue and labor of planting that of which he was never likely to enjoy the fruits?' the good old man, taking him for a stranger, gently replied—'I plant against my son Ulysses comes home.' The application is obvious, and is instructive both to old and young."

AWFUL WARNING.—"My son," said an old turbaned Turk one day, taking his child by the hand in the street of Cairo, and pointing out to him, on the opposite side, a Frenchman just imported, in all the elegance of Parisian costume: "My son, look there!—if ever you forget God and His Prophet, you may come to look like *that*!"

☞ Burdock leaves will cure a horse of the slavers in five minutes—let him eat about two leaves; I have tried it many times. My horses will always eat them when the slavers are bad.—So says the Ploughman.

Sun on Mer.	D.	H.	M.	S.
	1	11	57	33
	9	11	58	58
	17	ev.	0	37
	25	0	2	20
	..	..	..	..

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's declination N.	°	′	Charleston. H. M.	Baltimore. H. M.	New-York. H. M.	Boston. H. M.	Calendar for BOSTON; New-England, New-York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa. Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon sets	H.w. Bost.	Calendar for NEW-YORK CITY; Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon sets	H.w. N. Y.	Calendar for BALTIMORE; Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri. Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon sets	Calendar for CHARLESTON; North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon sets	H.w. Ch'n.
					h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Th	22	9		9 20 morn.	9 33 morn.	9 44 morn.	9 56 morn.	4 27	7 28	*sets*	11 11	4 33	7 23	*sets*	8 35	4 37	7 19	*sets*	4 54	7 1	*sets*	7 11
2	Fr	22	16		9 11 even.	9 23 even.	9 33 even.	9 45 even.	4 27	7 29	8 32	*morn*	4 32	7 23	8 28	9 28	4 36	7 19	8 25	4 54	7 2	8 12	8 4
3	Sa	22	24		9 1 even.	9 13 even.	9 23 even.	9 35 even.	4 27	7 29	9 27	0 4	4 32	7 24	9 24	10 16	4 36	7 20	9 21	4 54	7 2	9 8	8 52
4	A	22	31		8 51 even.	9 3 even.	9 13 even.	9 25 even.	4 26	7 30	10 15	0 52	4 32	7 25	10 12	11 0	4 36	7 21	10 9	4 54	7 3	9 58	9 36
5	M	22	37		8 38 even.	8 50 even.	9 0 even.	9 12 even.	4 26	7 31	10 55	1 36	4 31	7 25	10 53	11 46	4 35	7 21	10 51	4 53	7 3	10 42	10 22
6	Tu	22	43		8 24 even.	8 36 even.	8 46 even.	8 58 even.	4 26	7 31	11 31	2 22	4 31	7 26	11 29	*morn*	4 35	7 22	11 28	4 53	7 4	11 21	11 9
7	W	22	49		8 10 even.	8 22 even.	8 32 even.	8 44 even.	4 25	7 32	*morn*	3 9	4 31	7 27	*morn*	0 33	4 35	7 22	*morn*	4 53	7 4	11 57	11 58
8	Th	22	55		7 56 even.	8 8 even.	8 18 even.	8 30 even.	4 25	7 33	0 3	3 58	4 31	7 27	0 2	1 22	4 35	7 23	0 1	4 53	7 5	*morn*	*morn*
9	Fr	22	59		7 42 even.	7 54 even.	8 4 even.	8 16 even.	4 25	7 33	0 32	4 50	4 30	7 28	0 32	2 14	4 35	7 23	0 32	4 53	7 5	0 31	0 50
10	Sa	23	4		7 28 even.	7 40 even.	7 50 even.	8 2 even.	4 25	7 34	1 1	5 48	4 30	7 28	1 2	3 12	4 34	7 24	1 2	4 53	7 6	1 4	1 48
11	A	23	8		7 14 even.	7 26 even.	7 36 even.	7 48 even.	4 25	7 34	1 29	6 55	4 30	7 29	1 31	4 19	4 34	7 24	1 32	4 53	7 6	1 36	2 55
12	M	23	12		7 0 even.	7 12 even.	7 22 even.	7 34 even.	4 24	7 35	1 59	7 57	4 30	7 29	2 1	5 21	4 34	7 25	2 3	4 53	7 6	2 10	3 57
13	Tu	23	15		6 46 even.	6 58 even.	7 8 even.	7 20 even.	4 24	7 35	2 30	8 56	4 30	7 30	2 33	6 20	4 34	7 25	2 36	4 53	7 7	2 45	4 56
14	W	23	18		6 32 even.	6 44 even.	6 54 even.	7 6 even.	4 24	7 36	3 4	9 51	4 30	7 30	3 8	7 15	4 34	7 26	3 11	4 53	7 7	3 23	5 51
15	Th	23	21		6 18 even.	6 30 even.	6 40 even.	6 52 even.	4 24	7 36	3 42	10 34	4 30	7 30	3 47	7 58	4 34	7 26	3 51	4 53	7 7	4 4	6 34
16	Fr	23	23		6 4 even.	6 16 even.	6 26 even.	6 38 even.	4 24	7 36	*rises*	11 14	4 30	7 31	*rises*	8 38	4 34	7 26	*rises*	4 53	7 8	*rises*	7 14
17	Sa	23	25		5 50 even.	6 2 even.	6 12 even.	6 24 even.	4 24	7 37	8 10	11 49	4 30	7 31	8 6	9 13	4 34	7 27	8 3	4 53	7 8	7 49	7 49
18	A	23	26		5 36 even.	5 48 even.	5 58 even.	6 10 even.	4 25	7 37	8 56	*ev.* 27	4 30	7 31	8 52	9 51	4 34	7 27	8 49	4 53	7 8	8 36	8 27
19	M	23	27		5 22 even.	5 34 even.	5 44 even.	5 56 even.	4 25	7 37	9 37	1 3	4 30	7 32	9 34	10 27	4 35	7 27	9 32	4 53	7 9	9 21	9 3
20	Tu	23	27		5 8 even.	5 20 even.	5 30 even.	5 42 even.	4 25	7 38	10 16	1 37	4 31	7 32	10 14	11 1	4 35	7 28	10 12	4 54	7 9	10 3	9 37
21	W	23	27		4 54 even.	5 6 even.	5 16 even.	5 28 even.	4 25	7 38	10 52	2 16	4 31	7 32	10 50	11 40	4 35	7 28	10 49	4 54	7 9	10 43	10 16
22	Th	23	27		4 40 even.	4 52 even.	5 2 even.	5 14 even.	4 25	7 38	11 25	2 59	4 31	7 32	11 25	*ev.* 23	4 35	7 28	11 24	4 54	7 9	11 21	10 59
23	Fr	23	26		4 26 even.	4 38 even.	4 48 even.	5 0 even.	4 26	7 38	11 59	3 46	4 31	7 32	11 59	1 10	4 35	7 28	12 0	4 54	7 9	12 0	11 46
24	Sa	23	25		4 12 even.	4 24 even.	4 34 even.	4 46 even.	4 26	7 38	*morn*	4 39	4 32	7 33	*morn*	2 3	4 36	7 28	*morn*	4 55	7 10	*morn*	*ev.* 39
25	A	23	23		3 58 even.	4 10 even.	4 20 even.	4 32 even.	4 26	7 38	0 33	5 40	4 32	7 33	0 35	3 4	4 36	7 28	0 36	4 55	7 10	0 39	1 40
26	M	23	21		3 44 even.	3 56 even.	4 6 even.	4 18 even.	4 26	7 38	1 10	6 50	4 32	7 33	1 12	4 14	4 36	7 28	1 14	4 55	7 10	1 21	2 50
27	Tu	23	19		3 30 even.	3 42 even.	3 52 even.	4 4 even.	4 27	7 38	1 49	7 55	4 33	7 33	1 53	5 19	4 37	7 28	1 56	4 56	7 10	2 5	3 55
28	W	23	16		3 16 even.	3 28 even.	3 38 even.	3 50 even.	4 27	7 38	2 35	9 3	4 33	7 33	2 39	6 27	4 37	7 28	2 42	4 56	7 10	2 54	5 3
29	Th	23	13		3 2 even.	3 14 even.	3 24 even.	3 36 even.	4 28	7 38	3 25	10 5	4 33	7 33	3 30	7 29	4 38	7 28	3 34	4 56	7 10	3 48	6 5
30	Fr	23	9		2 48 even.	3 0 even.	3 10 even.	3 22 even.	4 28	7 38	*sets*	11 0	4 34	7 33	*sets*	8 24	4 38	7 28	*sets*	4 57	7 10	*sets*	7 0
..	..	..	..		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

MOON'S PHASES.

When	D.	H.	M.
New Moon.....	1	9	56 morn.
First Quarter ...	8	0	32 even.
Full Moon	16	4	14 even.
Third Quarter...	24	1	43 morn.
New Moon.....	30	5	35 even.

THE MOON'S PLACE:

June	1, 2, 28, 29.	3, 4, 30.	5, 6.	7, 8, 9.	10, 11.	12, 13, 14.	15, 16.	17, 18.	19, 20, 21.	22, 23.	24, 25.	26, 27.
Sign	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉

AGES OF STATESMEN.—Of our distinguished public men, John Quincy Adams, born in 1767, is the Nestor; he is 80 years of age. Henry Clay comes next, being 70 years old on the 15th of April. Martin Van Buren, R. M. Johnson, J. C. Calhoun, Lewis Cass and Daniel Webster, singularly enough, were all born in 1782, and of course are 65 years of age. Tyler is 8 years younger—born in 1790. Polk is about the same age. Dallas 2 years younger yet—born in 1793. Gen. Taylor is nearly 60. The rest of our prominent public men are generally younger in years. If we cross the Atlantic, we find a statesman in Wellington, unimpaired in intellect at the age of 78. The age of Peel corresponds with that of Gen. Taylor, as that of Lord John Russell does with that of Dallas. Brougham is the youngest of the first grade of public characters, being barely born in the last century.

PHONOGRAPHY.—The Burlington Free Press has the following comical illustration of the new science of Phonography:—"We are credibly informed that it is in contemplation to get up a class in Phonography (or bad spelling) at Winooski City forthwith, the object of the enterprise being to teach young gentlemen and ladies in that thriving neighborhood to spell 'the wurds that tha employ in makin luv to eech other so infurnul badly that tha can nether be red or understood by eny persun but the wun to hoom tha ar directed. Axiduntz have happened in konsekwens of the want of a nolledge of the lauz of fonografe' Our informant adz that this is a grate country, and that thar ar a grate menny peepl to the aker"

☞ "You call this a *carryvan*, don't you?" said our Mrs Partington at the menagerie. "May be it is; but I should like to know where the silks and other *costive* things are that we read of which the *carryvans* carry over the deserts of *Sarah*, in the eastern country?" "The elephant has them in his trunk, marm," replied the keeper. "Then that's the reason, I s'pose, why he always carries it before him, so he can have an eye on it. But what is this animal with the large wart on his nose?" "That is the gnu, marm." "Mercy on me!" exclaimed Mrs. P. "this must be one of them *foreign news* that the steamer brings over; they feed 'em, I dare say, on potatoes and vegetables, and that is why breadstuffs and flour are so awful dear most always after they arrive!" and the old lady left soon after, full of new light and admiration of the monkeys.

OLD HUNDRED.—The following stanza of Old Hundred is printed as it is usually pronounced in singing:

Be-he thou-ou, ho-o Gaw-hawd, hex-halted hi-igh,
A-a-nd a-s thy-igh glo-ho-ry fi-hills the-e sky-hi,
So-ho le-et it be-he on ear-eth dis-pla-ade,
Ti-hil thow-ow a-art he-ere a-as tha-hair ho-bey-hade.

AN INTERESTING THEME.—There are three sorts of folks in the world—yea, four: Those that know one thing—those that know everything—those that know nothing—and those that *glory* in it. The first are the hobby-riders—the one-idea men; the second are the quacks; the third are the believers in the second; and the fourth are unalloyed fools, twenty-two carats fine.

Sun on Mer. D.	H.	M.	S.
1	0	3	33
9	0	4	55
17	0	5	49
25	0	6	11

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's declination N.	Charleston. H. M.	Baltimore. H. M.	New-York. H. M.	Boston. H. M.
1	Sa	23 5	4 10 morn.	4 23 morn.	4 34 morn.	4 46 morn.
2	A	23 1				
3	M	22 56				
4	Tu	22 51				
5	W	22 45				
6	Th	22 39				
7	Fr	22 33				
8	Sa	22 26				
9	A	22 19				
10	M	22 11				
11	Tu	22 3				
12	W	21 55				
13	Th	21 46				
14	Fr	21 37				
15	Sa	21 27				
16	A	21 17				
17	M	21 7				
18	Tu	20 57				
19	W	20 46				
20	Th	20 35				
21	Fr	20 23				
22	Sa	20 11				
23	A	19 59				
24	M	19 46				
25	Tu	19 33				
26	W	19 20				
27	Th	19 6				
28	Fr	18 52				
29	Sa	18 38				
30	A	18 24				
31	M	18 9				

MOON'S PHASES.

When	D.	H.	M.
First Quarter	8	4	46 morn.
Full Moon	16	4	37 morn.
Third Quarter	23	6	44 morn.
New Moon	30	2	41 morn.

Calendar for BOSTON; New-England, New-York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa.

Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon sets	H.w. Bost.
h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.
4 29	7 38	8 5	11 52
4 29	7 38	8 50	*morn*
4 30	7 38	10 3	1 24
4 31	7 37	10 34	2 6
4 32	7 37	11 3	2 48
4 32	7 37	11 32	3 31
4 33	7 36	*morn*	4 14
4 34	7 36	0 1	5 0
4 34	7 35	0 31	5 53
4 35	7 35	1 4	6 59
4 36	7 34	1 40	8 2
4 37	7 34	2 21	9 4
4 37	7 33	3 7	10 0
4 38	7 33	3 59	10 45
4 39	7 32	*rises*	11 27
4 40	7 31	8 17	*ev.* 6
4 41	7 31	8 54	0 46
4 42	7 30	9 29	1 23
4 42	7 29	10 3	2 2
4 43	7 28	10 37	2 44
4 44	7 27	11 12	3 28
4 45	7 27	11 50	4 17
4 46	7 26	*morn*	5 14
4 47	7 25	0 31	6 20
4 48	7 24	1 18	7 35
4 49	7 23	2 11	8 50
4 50	7 22	3 9	9 57
4 51	7 21	4 10	10 53
4 52	7 20	*sets*	11 43
4 53	7 18	8 0	*morn*

Calendar for NEW-YORK CITY; Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon sets	H.w. N. Y.
h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.
4 34	7 33	8 2	9 16
4 35	7 32	8 47	10 4
4 35	7 32	9 26	10 48
4 36	7 32	10 1	11 30
4 37	7 32	10 33	*morn*
4 37	7 31	11 4	0 12
4 38	7 31	11 33	0 55
4 38	7 31	*morn*	1 38
4 39	7 30	0 3	2 24
4 40	7 30	0 34	3 17
4 40	7 30	1 8	4 23
4 41	7 29	1 45	5 26
4 42	7 29	2 26	6 28
4 43	7 28	3 12	7 24
4 43	7 27	4 4	8 9
4 44	7 27	*rises*	8 51
4 45	7 26	8 14	9 30
4 46	7 26	8 52	10 10
4 47	7 25	9 28	10 47
4 47	7 24	10 3	11 26
4 48	7 23	10 38	*ev.* 8
4 49	7 23	11 14	0 52
4 50	7 22	11 53	1 41
4 51	7 21	*morn*	2 38
4 52	7 20	0 35	3 44
4 53	7 19	1 23	4 59
4 54	7 18	2 16	6 14
4 54	7 17	3 14	7 21
4 55	7 16	4 15	8 17
4 56	7 15	*sets*	9 7
4 57	7 14	7 59	9 52

Calendar for BALTIMORE; Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri.

Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon sets
h.m.	h.m.	h. m.
4 39	7 28	7 59
4 39	7 28	8 44
4 40	7 28	9 25
4 40	7 28	10 0
4 41	7 28	10 33
4 41	7 27	11 4
4 42	7 27	11 34
4 42	7 27	*morn*
4 43	7 26	0 4
4 44	7 26	0 36
4 44	7 26	1 11
4 45	7 25	1 48
4 46	7 25	2 30
4 46	7 24	3 16
4 47	7 24	4 8
4 48	7 23	*rises*
4 49	7 23	8 12
4 49	7 22	8 51
4 50	7 21	9 27
4 51	7 21	10 3
4 52	7 20	10 39
4 53	7 19	11 16
4 53	7 18	11 55
4 54	7 17	*morn*
4 55	7 17	0 38
4 56	7 16	1 26
4 57	7 15	2 20
4 58	7 14	3 17
4 59	7 13	4 19
4 59	7 12	*sets*
5 0	7 11	7 57

Calendar for CHARLESTON; North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas.

Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon sets	H.w. Ch'n.
h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.
4 57	7 10	7 47	7 52
4 57	7 10	8 34	8 40
4 58	7 10	9 17	9 24
4 58	7 10	9 55	10 6
4 59	7 9	10 30	10 18
4 59	7 9	11 4	11 31
5 0	7 9	11 37	*morn*
5 0	7 9	*morn*	0 14
5 1	7 9	0 10	1 0
5 1	7 8	0 44	1 53
5 2	7 8	1 21	2 59
5 2	7 8	2 0	4 2
5 3	7 8	2 44	5 4
5 3	7 7	3 31	6 0
5 4	7 7	4 23	6 45
5 5	7 6	*rises*	7 27
5 5	7 6	8 2	8 6
5 6	7 5	8 43	8 46
5 7	7 5	9 23	9 23
5 7	7 4	10 2	10 2
5 8	7 4	10 41	10 44
5 8	7 3	11 21	11 28
5 9	7 3	*morn*	*ev.* 17
5 10	7 2	0 3	1 14
5 10	7 2	0 50	2 20
5 11	7 1	1 40	3 35
5 12	7 0	2 34	4 50
5 12	6 59	3 32	5 57
5 13	6 59	4 32	6 53
5 14	6 58	*sets*	7 43
5 14	6 57	7 51	8 28

THE MOON'S PLACE:

July 1, 27, 28, 29.	2, 3, 30, 31.	4, 5, 6.	7, 8.	9, 10, 11.	12, 13.	14, 15, 16.	17, 18.	19, 20.	21, 22.	23, 24.	25, 26,
Sign --- ♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊

THE REFORMER.

Happy he whose inward ear
Angel comfortings can hear,
O'er the rabble's laughter;
And, while Hatred's faggots burn,
Glimpses through the smoke discern
Of the good hereafter.

Knowing this, that never yet
Share of Truth was vainly set
In the world's wild fallow:
After hands shall sow the seed,
After hands from hill and mead
Reap the harvest yellow.

Thus, with somewhat of the Seer,
Must the moral pioneer
From the Future borrow;
Clothe the waste with dreams of gain,
And on midnight's sky of rain
Paint the golden morrow!

AN HONOR TO HIS MOTHER.—"John," inquired a dominie of a hopeful pupil, "what is a nailer?" "A man who makes nails," said John. "Very good. What is a tailor?" "One who makes tails." "Oh, you stupid fellow!" said the dominie, biting his lips. "a man who makes tails?" "Yes, master," returned John, "if the tailor did not put tails to the coats he made, they would be all *jackets*." "Sit down, John—you are an honor to your maternal parent."

☞ "Is that a lightning-bug in the street?" asked a purblind old lady. "No, grandma," said a pert miss, "it's a big-bug with a cigar."

EYES.

Sublime embassadors from soul to soul!
By thee Hope sends her passport—Hate defies—
Genius a flood ethereal bids roll, [denies
And Love speaks what the treacherous tongue

CALAMITIES OF GENIUS.—Homer was a beggar; Plautus turned a mill; Terence was a slave; Boethius died in jail; Paul Borghese had fourteen trades, and yet starved with them all; Tasso was often distressed for a few shillings; Bentivogolio was refused admittance into a hospital he had himself erected; Cervantes died of hunger; Camoens, the celebrated writer of the Lusiad, died in an alms-house; and Vaugelas left his body to the surgeons, to pay his debts, as far as it would go. In England, Bacon lived a life of meanness and distress; Sir Walter Raleigh died on the scaffold; Spenser—the charming Spenser—died forsaken and in want; and the death of Collins came through neglect, first causing mental derangement; Milton sold his copyright of Paradise Lost for £15, at three payments, and finished his life in obscurity; Dryden lived in poverty and distress; Otway died prematurely, and through hunger; Lee died in the streets; Steele lived a life of perfect warfare with bailiffs; Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield was sold for a trifle, to save him from the gripe of the law; Fielding lies in the burying-ground of the English factory at Lisbon, without a stone to mark the spot; Savage died in prison at Bristol, where he was confined for a debt of £8; Butler lived in penury, and died poor; Chatterton, the child of genius and misfortune, destroyed himself.

Sun on Mer.	H. M. S.
D. 1	0 6 0
9	0 5 10
17	0 3 44
25	0 1 46

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's declination N.	Calendar for BOSTON; New England, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa.				Calendar for NEW-YORK CITY; Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.				Calendar for BALTIMORE; Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri.			Calendar for CHARLESTON; North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas.			
			Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon sets	H. w. Bost.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon sets	H. w. N. Y.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon sets	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon sets	H. w. Ch'n.
		° ′	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Tu	17 54	4 54	7 17	8 33	0 28	4 58	7 13	8 32	10 32	5 1	7 10	8 32	5 15	6 56	8 28	9 8
2	W	17 38	4 55	7 16	9 4	1 8	4 59	7 12	9 4	11 8	5 2	7 9	9 4	5 16	6 56	9 2	9 44
3	Th	17 22	4 56	7 15	9 33	1 44	5 0	7 11	9 34	11 43	5 3	7 8	9 34	5 16	6 55	9 36	10 19
4	Fr	17 6	4 57	7 14	10 2	2 19	5 1	7 10	10 4	*morn*	5 4	7 7	10 5	5 17	6 54	10 9	10 56
5	Sa	16 50	4 58	7 13	10 32	2 56	5 2	7 9	10 34	0 20	5 5	7 6	10 36	5 18	6 53	10 43	11 33
6	A	16 34	4 59	7 11	11 4	3 33	5 3	7 7	11 7	0 57	5 6	7 5	11 10	5 18	6 52	11 19	*morn*
7	M	16 17	5 0	7 10	11 38	4 13	5 4	7 6	11 42	1 37	5 7	7 4	11 45	5 19	6 51	11 57	0 13
8	Tu	16 0	5 1	7 9	*morn*	4 54	5 5	7 5	*morn*	2 18	5 8	7 2	*morn*	5 20	6 50	*morn*	0 54
9	W	15 42	5 2	7 7	0 17	5 55	5 6	7 4	0 21	3 19	5 9	7 1	0 25	5 21	6 49	0 38	1 55
10	Th	15 25	5 3	7 6	1 0	7 9	5 7	7 2	1 5	4 33	5 9	7 0	1 9	5 21	6 48	1 23	3 9
11	Fr	15 7	5 4	7 5	1 49	8 22	5 8	7 1	1 54	5 46	5 10	6 59	1 58	5 22	6 47	2 13	4 22
12	Sa	14 49	5 5	7 3	2 43	9 28	5 9	7 0	2 48	6 52	5 11	6 57	2 52	5 23	6 46	3 6	5 28
13	A	14 31	5 6	7 2	3 43	10 21	5 10	6 59	3 47	7 45	5 12	6 56	3 51	5 23	6 45	4 4	6 21
14	M	14 12	5 7	7 1	*rises*	11 5	5 11	6 57	*rises*	8 29	5 13	6 55	*rises*	5 24	6 44	*rises*	7 5
15	Tu	13 53	5 8	6 59	7 29	11 46	5 12	6 56	7 27	9 10	5 14	6 54	7 26	5 25	6 43	7 21	7 46
16	W	13 34	5 10	6 58	8 4	*ev.* 25	5 13	6 54	8 4	9 49	5 15	6 52	8 3	5 25	6 42	8 1	8 25
17	Th	13 15	5 11	6 56	8 39	1 4	5 14	6 53	8 39	10 28	5 16	6 51	8 40	5 26	6 41	8 41	9 4
18	Fr	12 56	5 12	6 55	9 14	1 43	5 15	6 52	9 16	11 7	5 17	6 50	9 17	5 27	6 40	9 21	9 43
19	Sa	12 36	5 13	6 53	9 51	2 25	5 16	6 50	9 54	11 49	5 18	6 48	9 56	5 27	6 39	10 4	10 25
20	A	12 16	5 14	6 52	10 32	3 7	5 17	6 49	10 35	*ev.* 31	5 19	6 47	10 38	5 28	6 38	10 49	11 7
21	M	11 56	5 15	6 50	11 17	3 56	5 18	6 47	11 21	1 20	5 20	6 45	11 24	5 29	6 36	11 37	11 56
22	Tu	11 36	5 16	6 49	*morn*	4 48	5 19	6 46	*morn*	2 12	5 21	6 44	*morn*	5 29	6 35	*morn*	*ev.* 48
23	W	11 16	5 17	6 47	0 6	5 56	5 20	6 44	0 11	3 20	5 21	6 43	0 15	5 30	6 34	0 29	1 56
24	Th	10 55	5 18	6 45	1 1	7 18	5 21	6 43	1 6	4 42	5 22	6 41	1 10	5 31	6 33	1 25	3 18
25	Fr	10 34	5 19	6 44	2 0	8 40	5 22	6 41	2 5	6 4	5 23	6 40	2 9	5 31	6 32	2 23	4 40
26	Sa	10 14	5 20	6 42	3 2	9 50	5 23	6 40	3 6	7 14	5 24	6 38	3 10	5 32	6 31	3 22	5 50
27	A	9 52	5 21	6 41	4 5	10 43	5 23	6 38	4 9	8 7	5 25	6 37	4 11	5 33	6 29	4 22	6 43
28	M	9 31	5 22	6 39	*sets*	11 30	5 24	6 37	*sets*	8 54	5 26	6 35	*sets*	5 33	6 28	*sets*	7 30
29	Tu	9 10	5 23	6 37	7 4	*morn*	5 25	6 35	7 3	9 34	5 27	6 34	7 3	5 34	6 27	7 1	8 10
30	W	8 48	5 24	6 36	7 33	0 10	5 26	6 33	7 34	10 9	5 28	6 32	7 34	5 35	6 26	7 35	8 45
31	Th	8 27	5 25	6 34	8 3	0 45	5 27	6 32	8 4	10 43	5 29	6 31	8 5	5 35	6 24	8 8	9 19

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H. M.
When		
First Quarter	6	10 13 even.
Full Moon	14	3 32 even.
Third Quarter	21	11 24 morn.
New Moon	28	2 17 even.

THE MOON'S PLACE:

Aug. 1, 2, 28, 29, 30.	3, 4, 5, 31.	6, 7.	8, 9, 10.	11, 12.	13, 14.	15, 16.	17, 18.	19, 20, 21.	22, 23.	24, 25.	26, 27
Sign - - - -	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋

☞ DIED, on Thursday, 17th August, at Bellevue, Boone Co. Kentucky, Col. SILAS DINSMORE, in the 81st year of his age. This is the gentleman referred to in the following laconic correspondence:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1822.

SIR—This Department is desirous of knowing how far the Tombigbee river runs up. You will please communicate the information.

Respectfully, W. H. CRAWFORD.

S. DINSMORE, Esq. Collector, Mobile.

MOBILE, Feb. 7, 1822

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th ult. and of informing you, in reply, that the Tombigbee does not *run up* at all. Very respectfully,

S. DINSMORE.

Hon. W. H. CRAWFORD, Sec'y of Treas.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, March 1, 1822.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you that this Department has no farther service for you as Collector of Mobile. Respectfully,

W. H. CRAWFORD.

S. DINSMORE, Esq. Mobile.

☞ A young man having preached for Dr. E. was anxious to get a word of applause for his labor of love. The grave Doctor, however, did not introduce the subject, and his brother was obliged to bait the hook for him "I hope, sir, I did not weary your people by the length of my sermon to-day?" "No, sir, not at all—nor by the *depth* either." The young man was silent.

COL. MAY.—This gallant officer's health was recently drunk in this wise at New-Orleans—"The health of one yet in the May of life—Charles May: Last May we dined with him as Captain May, this May he dines with us as Colonel May. May we dine with him next May as General May."

☞ "If," said an Irish apothecary, "you find three tumblers of whisky punch disagree with you over night, do n't take 'em till next day, and then leave 'em off entirely."

☞ The following anagram on the well-known bibliographer, William Oldys, may claim a place among the first productions of its class. It is by Oldys himself:

In word and WILL I AM a friend to you,
And one friend OLD IS worth a hundred new

☞ A servant girl, writing a letter, asked her master if the next month had come in yet. He laughed. "Well." said she, "what I mean is, has the last month gone out yet?"

REPLY TO A CHALLENGE.—One of the best replies ever made to a challenge, was that made by Wilkes when he was challenged by Horne Tooke: "Sir, I do not think it my duty to cut the throat of every desperado that may be tired of his life: but as I am at present High Sheriff for the City of London, it may happen that I may shortly have an opportunity of attending you in my official capacity, in which case I will answer for it, that you shall have no grounds to complain of my endeavors to serve you."

Sun on Mer.			Charleston.	Baltimore.	New-York.	Boston.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's declination N.	Calendar for BOSTON: New-England, New-York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa.				Calendar for NEW-YORK CITY; Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.				Calendar for BALTIMORE; Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri.			Calendar for CHARLESTON; North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas.			
D.	H.	M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.				Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon sets	*H. w.* Bost.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon sets	*H. w.* N. Y.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon sets	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon sets	*H. w.* Ch'n.
		S.							° ′	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	7	28	4 15 morn.	4 28 morn.	4 39 morn.	4 51 morn.	1	Fr	8 5	5 26	6 32	8 32	1 19	5 28	6 30	8 34	11 16	5 30	6 29	8 36	5 36	6 23	8 42	9 52
2	11	54	4 58 even.	4 51 morn.	5 2 even.	5 14 even.	2	Sa	7 43	5 28	6 30	9 3	1 52	5 29	6 29	9 6	11 47	5 31	6 27	9 8	5 36	6 22	9 17	10 23
3	11	57	5 38 even.	5 28 morn.	5 47 even.	6 1 even.	3	A	7 21	5 29	6 29	9 36	2 23	5 30	6 27	9 40	*morn*	5 32	6 26	9 43	5 37	6 20	9 54	10 56
4	12	1	6 18 even.	6 4 even.	6 23 even.	6 37 even.	4	M	6 59	5 30	6 27	10 13	2 56	5 31	6 25	10 17	0 20	5 32	6 24	10 21	5 38	6 19	10 33	11 32
5	12	4	6 58 even.	6 40 even.	6 59 even.	7 13 even.	5	Tu	6 36	5 31	6 25	10 54	3 32	5 32	6 24	10 58	0 56	5 33	6 23	11 2	5 38	6 18	11 16	*morn*
6	12	7	7 38 even.	7 16 even.	7 35 even.	7 49 even.	6	W	6 14	5 32	6 24	11 39	4 11	5 33	6 22	11 44	1 35	5 34	6 21	11 48	5 39	6 17	*morn*	0 11
7	12	10	8 18 even.	7 52 even.	8 11 even.	8 25 even.	7	Th	5 51	5 33	6 22	*morn*	5 4	5 34	6 21	*morn*	2 28	5 35	6 20	*morn*	5 40	6 15	0 3	1 4
8	12	13	8 58 even.	8 28 even.	8 47 even.	9 1 even.	8	Fr	5 29	5 34	6 20	0 31	6 17	5 35	6 19	0 35	3 41	5 36	6 18	0 39	5 40	6 14	0 54	2 17
9	12	16	9 38 even.	9 4 even.	9 23 even.	9 37 even.	9	Sa	5 6	5 35	6 19	1 27	7 37	5 36	6 17	1 31	5 1	5 37	6 16	1 35	5 41	6 13	1 49	3 37
10	12	19	10 18 even.	9 40 even.	9 59 even.	10 13 even.	10	A	4 43	5 36	6 17	2 28	8 52	5 37	6 16	2 32	6 16	5 38	6 15	2 36	5 42	6 11	2 47	4 52
11	12	22	10 58 even.	10 16 even.	10 35 even.	10 49 even.	11	M	4 21	5 37	6 15	3 33	9 51	5 38	6 14	3 37	7 15	5 39	6 13	3 39	5 42	6 10	3 49	5 51
12	12	25	11 38 even.	10 52 even.	11 11 even.	11 25 even.	12	Tu	3 58	5 38	6 13	4 42	10 39	5 39	6 12	4 44	8 2	5 40	6 12	4 46	5 43	6 9	4 52	6 38
13	12	28	12 18 morn.	11 28 even.	11 47 even.	12 1 morn.	13	W	3 35	5 39	6 12	*rises*	11 22	5 40	6 11	*rises*	8 46	5 41	6 10	*rises*	5 44	6 7	*rises*	7 22
14	12	31	12 58 morn.	12 4 morn.	12 23 morn.	12 37 morn.	14	Th	3 12	5 40	6 10	7 12	*ev.* 1	5 41	6 9	7 13	9 25	5 41	6 8	7 14	5 44	6 6	7 17	8 1
15	12	34	1 38 morn.	12 40 morn.	12 59 morn.	1 13 morn.	15	Fr	2 48	5 41	6 8	7 50	0 40	5 42	6 7	7 52	10 4	5 42	6 7	7 54	5 45	6 5	8 0	8 40
16	12	37	2 18 morn.	1 16 morn.	1 35 morn.	1 49 morn.	16	Sa	2 25	5 42	6 6	8 30	1 21	5 43	6 6	8 33	10 45	5 43	6 5	8 36	5 45	6 3	8 46	9 21
17	12	40	3 2 morn.	1 56 morn.	2 15 morn.	2 29 morn.	17	A	2 2	5 43	6 5	9 15	2 4	5 44	6 4	9 19	11 28	5 44	6 4	9 22	5 46	6 2	9 34	10 4
18	12	43	3 50 morn.	2 40 morn.	2 59 morn.	3 13 morn.	18	M	1 39	5 44	6 3	10 3	2 47	5 45	6 2	10 8	*ev.* 11	5 45	6 2	10 12	5 47	6 1	10 26	10 47
19	12	46	4 46 morn.	3 38 morn.	3 57 morn.	4 11 morn.	19	Tu	1 15	5 45	6 1	10 57	3 35	5 46	6 1	11 2	0 59	5 46	6 0	11 6	5 47	5 59	11 20	11 35
20	12	49	5 46 morn.	4 40 morn.	4 59 morn.	5 13 morn.	20	W	0 52	5 47	5 59	11 55	4 29	5 47	5 59	11 59	1 53	5 47	5 59	*morn*	5 48	5 58	*morn*	*ev.* 29
21	12	52	6 54 morn.	5 42 morn.	6 1 morn.	6 15 morn.	21	Th	0 29	5 48	5 57	*morn*	5 40	5 48	5 57	*morn*	3 4	5 48	5 57	0 3	5 49	5 56	0 18	1 40
22	12	55	8 2 morn.	6 44 morn.	7 3 morn.	7 17 morn.	22	Fr	N. 5	5 49	5 56	0 55	7 6	5 49	5 55	1 0	4 30	5 49	5 55	1 3	5 49	5 55	1 16	3 6
23	12	58	9 10 morn.	7 46 morn.	8 5 morn.	8 19 morn.	23	Sa	S. 18	5 50	5 54	1 57	8 30	5 50	5 54	2 1	5 54	5 50	5 54	2 4	5 50	5 54	2 15	4 30
24	1	1	10 18 morn.	8 48 morn.	9 7 morn.	9 21 morn.	24	A	0 41	5 51	5 52	2 59	9 38	5 51	5 52	3 2	7 2	5 51	5 52	3 4	5 51	5 52	3 13	5 38
25	1	4	11 26 morn.	9 50 morn.	10 9 morn.	10 23 morn.	25	M	1 5	5 52	5 50	4 0	10 28	5 52	5 50	4 2	7 52	5 52	5 51	4 4	5 51	5 51	4 9	6 28
26	1	7	12 34 even.	10 52 morn.	11 11 morn.	11 25 morn.	26	Tu	1 28	5 53	5 48	5 1	11 9	5 53	5 49	5 2	8 33	5 53	5 49	5 3	5 52	5 50	5 5	7 9
27	1	10	1 42 even.	11 54 morn.	morn.	morn.	27	W	1 52	5 54	5 47	*sets*	11 45	5 54	5 47	*sets*	9 9	5 54	5 47	*sets*	5 53	5 48	*sets*	7 45
28	1	13	2 50 even.	morn.	12 0 morn.	12 14 morn.	28	Th	2 15	5 55	5 45	6 33	*morn*	5 55	5 45	6 35	9 43	5 55	5 46	6 36	5 53	5 47	6 41	8 19
29	1	16	3 58 even.	1 0 even.	1 13 even.	1 27 even.	29	Fr	2 38	5 56	5 43	7 4	0 19	5 56	5 44	7 6	10 14	5 56	5 44	7 8	5 54	5 46	7 16	8 50
30	1	19	5 6 even.	2 8 even.	2 25 even.	2 39 even.	30	Sa	3 2	5 58	5 41	7 36	0 50	5 57	5 42	7 39	10 45	5 57	5 42	7 42	5 55	5 44	7 52	9 21

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H.	M.
When			
First Quarter	6	3	59 even.
Full Moon	13	1	24 morn.
Third Quarter	19	5	14 even.
New Moon	27	4	51 morn.

THE MOON'S PLACE:

Sept.	1, 27, 28.	2, 3, 4.	29, 30.	5, 6.	7, 8.	9, 10, 11.	12, 13.	14, 15.	16, 17.	18, 19.	20, 21.	22, 23.	24, 25, 26.
Sign	♎	♏		♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍

ETERNAL JUSTICE.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

THE man is thought a knave or fool,
Or bigot, plotting crime,
Who, for the advancement of his kind,
Is wiser than his time.
For him the hemlock shall distil;
For him the ax be bared;
For him the gibbet shall be built;
For him the stake prepared;
Him shall the scorn and wrath of men
Pursue with deadly aim;
And malice, envy, spite and lies,
Shall desecrate his name.
But truth shall conquer at the last,
For round and round we run,
And ever the right comes uppermost,
And ever is justice done.

Pace through thy cell, old Socrates,
Cheerily to and fro;
Trust to the impulse of thy soul,
And let the poison flow.
They may shatter to earth the lamp of clay
That holds a light divine,
But they cannot quench the fire of thought
By any such deadly wine;
They cannot blot thy spoken words
From the memory of man,
By all the poison ever was brewed
Since time its course began.
To-day abhorred, to-morrow adored,
So round and round we run,
And ever the truth comes uppermost,
And ever is justice done.

Plod in thy cave, gray anchorite!
Be wiser than thy peers;
Augment the range of human power,
And trust to coming years.
They may call thee wizard, and monk accursed,
And load thee with dispraise:
Thou wert born five hundred years too soon
For the comfort of thy days;
But not too soon for human kind:
Time hath reward in store;
And the demons of our sires become
The saints that we adore.
The blind can see, the slave is lord:
So round and round we run:
And ever the wrong is proved to be wrong,
And ever is justice done.

Keep, Galileo, to thy thought,
And nerve thy soul to bear;
They may gloat o'er the senseless words they
From the pangs of thy despair: [wring
They may veil their eyes, but they cannot hide
The sun's meridian glow;
The heel of a priest may tread thee down,
And a tyrant work thee wo;
But never a truth has been destroyed:
They may curse it and call it crime;
Pervert and betray, or slander and slay
Its teachers for a time;
But the sunshine aye shall light the sky,
As round and round we run;
And the truth shall ever come uppermost,
And justice shall be done.

And live there *now* such men as these—
With thoughts like the great of old?

Sun on Mer.	D.	H.	M.	S.
	1	11	49	31
	9	11	47	11
	17	11	45	20
	25	11	44	8

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's declination S.	Calendar for BOSTON; New-England, New-York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa.				Calendar for NEW-YORK CITY; Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.				Calendar for BALTIMORE; Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri.				Calendar for CHARLESTON; North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas.			
			Charleston.	Baltimore.	New-York.	Boston.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon sets	H.w. Bost.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon sets	H.w. N. Y.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon sets	H.w. Ch'n.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon sets	H.w. Ch'n.
		° ′	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	h. m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	A	3 25	morn.	41	morn.	17	5 59	5 40	8 11	1 21	5 58	5 40	8 15	11 16	5 58	5 41	8 18	11 19	5 55	5 43	8 30	9 52
2	M	3 48	6 0	5	38	8	50	1	52	5 59	5	39	8	54	11	48	5	59	5	39	8	58	11	25	5	56	5	42	9	11	10	24
3	Tu	4 12	6 1	5	36	9	33	2	24	6 0	5	37	9	38	*morn*		5	59	5	38	9	41	5	57	5	40	9	56	10	56
4	W	4 35	6 2	5	34	10	21	2	56	6 1	5	35	10	25	0	20	6	0	5	36	10	29	5	58	5	39	10	44	11	36
5	Th	4 58	6 3	5	33	8	11	13	3	36	6 2	5	34	11	18	1	0	6	1	5	35	11	22	5	58	5	38	11	36	*morn*	
6	Fr	5 21	6 4	5	31	*morn*		4	25	6 3	5	32	*morn*		1	49	6	2	5	33	*morn*		5	59	5	37	*morn*		0	25
7	Sa	5 44	6 5	5	29	0	11	5	30	6 4	5	30	0	16	2	54	6	3	5	31	0	19	6	0	5	35	0	32	1	30
8	A	6 7	6 7	5	28	1	13	6	56	6 5	5	29	1	17	4	20	6	4	5	30	1	20	6	0	5	34	1	30	2	56
9	M	6 30	6 8	5	26	2	19	8	14	6 7	5	27	2	22	5	38	6	5	5	28	2	24	6	1	5	33	2	32	4	14
10	Tu	6 53	6 9	5	24	3	27	9	21	6 8	5	26	3	29	6	45	6	6	5	27	3	31	6	2	5	32	3	36	5	21
11	W	7 15	6 10	5	23	4	39	10	9	6 9	5	24	4	40	7	33	6	7	5	25	4	40	6	3	5	30	4	42	6	9
12	Th	7 38	6 11	5	21	*rises*		10	53	6 10	5	22	*rises*		8	17	6	8	5	24	*rises*		6	3	5	29	*rises*		6	53
13	Fr	8 0	6 12	5	19	6	23	11	32	6 11	5	21	6	26	8	56	6	9	5	22	6	28	6	4	5	28	6	36	7	32
14	Sa	8 23	6 14	5	18	7	7	*ev.*	15	6 12	5	19	7	11	9	39	6	10	5	21	7	14	6	5	5	27	7	25	8	15
15	A	8 45	6 15	5	16	7	56	1	0	6 13	5	18	8	0	10	24	6	12	5	19	8	4	6	6	5	25	8	17	9	0
16	M	9 7	6 16	5	15	8	50	1	44	6 14	5	16	8	55	11	8	6	13	5	18	8	59	6	6	5	24	9	13	9	44
17	Tu	9 29	6 17	5	13	9	48	2	31	6 15	5	15	9	52	11	55	6	14	5	16	9	56	6	7	5	23	10	11	10	31
18	W	9 51	6 18	5	11	10	48	3	18	6 16	5	13	10	53	*ev.*	42	6	15	5	15	10	57	6	8	5	22	11	10	11	18
19	Th	10 12	6 19	5	10	11	51	4	15	6 17	5	12	11	55	1	39	6	16	5	14	11	58	6	9	5	21	*morn*		*ev.*	15
20	Fr	10 34	6 21	5	8	*morn*		5	24	6 19	5	10	*morn*		2	48	6	17	5	12	*morn*		6	10	5	20	0	9	1	24
21	Sa	10 55	6 22	5	7	0	52	6	47	6 20	5	9	0	56	4	11	6	18	5	11	0	58	6	10	5	19	1	8	2	47
22	A	11 17	6 23	5	5	1	54	8	9	6 21	5	8	1	56	5	33	6	19	5	9	1	58	6	11	5	17	2	4	4	9
23	M	11 38	6 24	5	4	2	54	9	15	6 22	5	6	2	55	6	39	6	20	5	8	2	56	6	12	5	16	3	0	5	15
24	Tu	11 59	6 26	5	2	3	53	10	4	6 23	5	5	3	54	7	28	6	21	5	7	3	54	6	13	5	15	3	55	6	4
25	W	12 19	6 27	5	1	4	51	10	45	6 24	5	3	4	51	8	9	6	22	5	5	4	51	6	14	5	14	4	49	6	45
26	Th	12 40	6 28	4	59	*sets*		11	19	6 25	5	2	*sets*		8	43	6	23	5	4	*sets*		6	14	5	13	*sets*		7	19
27	Fr	13 0	6 29	4	58	5	36	11	52	6 27	5	1	5	40	9	16	6	24	5	3	5	42	6	15	5	12	5	51	7	52
28	Sa	13 20	6 31	4	57	6	10	*morn*		6 28	4	59	6	14	9	47	6	26	5	2	6	17	6	16	5	11	6	29	8	23
29	A	13 40	6 32	4	55	6	48	0	23	6 29	4	58	6	52	10	18	6	27	5	0	6	56	6	17	5	10	7	9	8	54
30	M	14 0	6 33	4	54	7	27	0	54	6 30	4	57	7	34	10	50	6	28	4	59	7	38	6	18	5	9	7	52	9	26
31	Tu	14 19	6 34	4	53	8	15	1	26	6 31	4	56	8	20	11	21	6	29	4	58	8	24	6	19	5	8	8	38	9	57

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H.	M.
When			
First Quarter 5	9	17	morn.
Full Moon 12	11	12	morn.
Third Quarter ...19	1	44	morn.
New Moon.....26	10	2	even.

THE MOON'S PLACE:

Oct. 1, 27, 28.	2, 3, 29, 30, 31.	4, 5, 6.	7, 8.	9, 10.	11, 12.	13, 14.	15, 16.	17, 18.	19, 20, 21.	22, 23.	24, 25, 26.
Sign--- ♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎

Many have died in their misery,
And left their thought untold;
And many live, and are ranked as mad,
And placed in the cold world's ban,
For sending their bright, far-seeing souls
Three centuries in the van.
They toil in penury and grief,
Unknown, if not maligned;
Forlorn, forlorn, bearing the scorn
Of the meanest of mankind.
But yet the world goes round and round,
And the genial seasons run,
And ever the truth comes uppermost,
And ever is justice done.

TAKING IT COOLLY.—The battle-ground of Bladensburgh, near Washington City, whence a numerous array of Virginia and Maryland Militia ran away, without firing a shot, from a smaller British force intent on the burning of the Capital, is not a favorite resort for Americans, but foreigners sometimes visit it, and a lazy, lank, lop-sided Marylander, who *did n't* fight in the battle because he ran off like the rest, picks up a trifle now and then by acting as a guide and topographer. A British officer, who was his customer some time since, could not repress his surprise that a large force so strongly posted should have run away from one smaller and far more exposed, and he at length inquired of his guide—"How *could* your people have run away, with such odds in their favor?" "Well," said the guide, touched in a tender point by the bluntness of the question, and turning his quid as he scratched his head, "*somehow or 'nother, they did n't seem to take no interest.*"

THE LEARNED ELEPHANT.—"That 's a werry knowin' hanimal of yours," said a cockney gentleman to the keeper of an elephant. "Very," was the cool rejoinder. "He performs strange tricks and hantics, does he?" inquired the cockney, eyeing the animal through his glass. "Surprising," retorted the keeper; "we 've learned him to put money in that box you see up there. Try him with a crown." The cockney handed the elephant a crown piece, and sure enough, he took it in his trunk and placed it in a box, high out of reach. "Well, that is werry hextraordinary—hastonishing, truly!" said the green one, opening his eyes. "Now let 's see him take it out and hand it back." "We never learns him that trick," retorted the keeper, with a roguish leer; and he turned away to stir up the monkeys and punch the hyenas.

WIVES.—Women should be acquainted that no beauty has any charms but the inward one of the mind; and that a gracefulness in their manners is much more engaging than that of their person; and that modesty and meekness are the true and lasting ornaments; for she that has these is qualified as she ought to be for the management of a family, for the education of children, for the affection of her husband, and submitting to a prudent way of living. These only are the charms that render wives amiable, and give them the best title to our respect.

☞ Chesterfield, having been informed by his physician that he was dying by inches, "thanked heaven he was not so tall by a foot as Sir Thomas Robinson."

Sun on Mer. D.	H.	M.	S.
1	11	43	44
9	11	44	3
17	11	45	16
25	11	47	23

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's declination S.	Charleston.	Baltimore.	New-York.	Boston.	Calendar for BOSTON; New-England, New-York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa.				Calendar for NEW-YORK CITY; Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.				Calendar for BALTIMORE; Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri.			Calendar for CHARLESTON; North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas.			
							Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon sets	H.w. Bost.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon sets	H.w. N. Y.	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon sets	Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon sets	H.w. Ch'n.
		° ′	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	W	14 38	0 43 morn.	0 56 morn.	1 7 morn.	1 19 morn.	6 36	4 51	9 5	1 57	6 33	4 54	9 10	11 54	6 30	4 57	9 14	6 20	5 7	9 28	10 30
2	Th	14 57	8 15 even.	8 28 even.	8 39 even.	8 51 even.	6 37	4 50	10 0	2 30	6 34	4 53	10 4	*morn*	6 31	4 56	10 8	6 20	5 7	10 21	11 10
3	Fr	15 16	8 15 even.	8 28 even.	8 39 even.	8 51 even.	6 38	4 49	10 58	3 10	6 35	4 52	11 2	0 34	6 32	4 55	11 5	6 21	5 6	11 17	11 55
4	Sa	15 35	4 10 even.	4 23 even.	4 34 even.	4 46 even.	6 39	4 48	12 0	3 55	6 36	4 51	*morn*	1 19	6 33	4 54	*morn*	6 22	5 5	*morn*	*morn*
5	A	15 53					6 41	4 46	*morn*	4 54	6 37	4 50	0 4	2 18	6 35	4 52	0 6	6 23	5 4	0 16	0 54
6	M	16 11					6 42	4 45	1 6	6 13	6 39	4 49	1 8	3 37	6 36	4 51	1 10	6 24	5 3	1 16	2 13
7	Tu	16 29					6 43	4 44	2 14	7 29	6 40	4 48	2 15	4 53	6 37	4 50	2 16	6 25	5 2	2 19	3 29
8	W	16 46					6 45	4 43	3 24	8 41	6 41	4 47	3 25	6 5	5 48	4 49	3 25	6 26	5 2	3 25	4 41
9	Th	17 3					6 46	4 42	4 37	9 36	6 42	4 46	4 37	7 0	6 39	4 48	4 36	6 27	5 1	4 32	5 36
10	Fr	17 20					6 47	4 41	*rises*	10 24	6 43	4 45	*rises*	7 48	6 40	4 48	*rises*	6 28	5 0	*rises*	6 24
11	Sa	17 37					6 48	4 40	5 42	11 9	6 45	4 44	5 46	8 33	6 41	4 47	5 49	6 29	5 0	6 2	7 9
12	A	17 53					6 50	4 39	6 34	11 55	6 46	4 43	6 39	9 19	6 43	4 46	6 43	6 29	4 59	6 57	7 55
13	M	18 9					6 51	4 38	7 33	*ev.* 41	6 47	4 42	7 28	10 5	6 41	4 45	7 42	6 30	4 58	7 57	8 41
14	Tu	18 24					6 52	4 37	8 35	1 27	6 48	4 41	8 40	10 51	6 45	4 44	8 44	6 31	4 58	8 58	9 27
15	W	18 40					6 53	4 36	9 39	2 14	6 49	4 40	9 44	11 38	6 46	4 43	9 47	6 32	4 57	10 0	10 14
16	Th	18 55					6 55	4 35	10 43	3 5	6 51	4 39	10 47	*ev.* 29	6 47	4 43	10 50	6 33	4 57	11 0	11 5
17	Fr	19 9					6 56	4 34	11 46	3 58	6 52	4 38	11 49	1 22	6 48	4 42	11 51	6 34	4 56	11 59	11 58
18	Sa	19 23					6 57	4 33	*morn*	4 58	6 53	4 38	*morn*	2 22	6 49	4 41	*morn*	6 35	4 56	*morn*	*ev.* 58
19	A	19 37					6 58	4 33	0 47	6 13	6 54	4 37	0 49	3 37	6 51	4 40	0 50	6 36	4 55	0 55	2 13
20	M	19 51					7 0	4 32	1 47	7 26	6 55	4 36	1 48	4 50	6 52	4 40	1 48	6 37	4 55	1 50	3 26
21	Tu	20 4					7 1	4 31	2 45	8 35	6 56	4 36	2 45	5 59	6 53	4 39	2 45	6 38	4 54	2 44	4 35
22	W	20 17					7 2	4 30	3 43	9 31	6 58	4 35	3 42	6 55	6 54	4 39	3 41	6 39	4 54	3 37	5 31
23	Th	20 30					7 3	4 30	4 40	10 14	6 59	4 34	4 38	7 38	6 55	4 38	4 37	6 40	4 44	4 50	6 14
24	Fr	20 42					7 4	4 29	5 37	10 53	7 0	4 34	5 34	8 17	6 56	4 38	5 32	6 41	4 53	5 23	6 53
25	Sa	20 53					7 6	4 29	*sets*	11 28	7 1	4 33	*sets*	8 52	6 57	4 37	*sets*	6 41	4 53	*sets*	7 28
26	A	21 5					7 7	4 28	5 27	*morn*	7 2	4 33	5 32	9 26	6 58	4 37	5 36	6 42	4 53	5 50	8 2
27	M	21 16					7 8	4 28	6 11	0 2	7 3	4 33	6 16	9 57	6 59	4 36	6 20	6 43	4 53	6 35	8 33
28	Tu	21 26					7 9	4 27	7 0	0 33	7 4	4 32	7 5	10 29	7 0	4 35	7 9	6 44	4 52	7 24	9 5
29	W	21 36					7 10	4 27	7 53	1 5	7 5	4 32	7 58	11 2	7 2	4 36	8 2	6 45	4 52	8 16	9 38
30	Th	21 46					7 11	4 27	8 50	1 38	7 6	4 32	8 55	11 36	7 3	4 35	8 58	6 46	4 52	9 10	10 12
...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

MOON'S PHASES.

D.	When
4	First Quarter
10	Full Moon
17	Third Quarter
25	New Moon

THE MOON'S PLACE:

Nov. 1, 2, 28, 29.	3, 4, 30.	5, 6, 7.	8, 9.	10, 11.	12, 13.	14, 15.	16, 17.	18, 19.	20, 21, 22.	23, 24.	25, 26, 27.
Sign ♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	

OUR BESSIE.

Our Bessie was as sweet a girl
As ever happy mother kissed,
And when our Father called her home,
How sadly was she missed!
For, grave or gay, or well or ill,
She had her thousand winning ways,
And mingled youthful innocence
With all her tasks and plays.

How softly beamed her happy smile,
Which played around the sweetest mouth
That ever fashioned infant words;
The sunshine of the South,
Mellowed and soft, was in her eye,
And brightened through her golden hair;
And all that lived and loved, I ween,
Did her affection share.

With reverent voice she breathed her prayer,
With gentlest tones she sung her hymn;
And when she talked of heaven, our eyes
With tears of joy were dim.
Yet in our selfish grief we wept
When last her lips upon us smiled;
Oh! could we, when our Father called,
Detain the happy child?

Our home is poor, and cold our clime,
And misery mingles with our mirth;
'T was meet our Bessie should depart
From such a weary earth.
Oh! she is safe—no cloud can dim
The brightness of her ransomed soul;
Nor trials vex, nor tempter lure
Her spirit from its goal.

We wrapt her in her snow-white shroud,
And crossed, with sadly tender care,
Her little hands upon her breast,
And smoothed her sunny hair.
We kissed her cheek, and kissed her brow,
And if aright we read the smile
That lingered on the dear one's lips,
It told of heaven the while!

W. H. Burleigh.

☞ Folks don't go to bed now-a-days—they retire. Nobody eats dinner—people take refreshments. Nobody goes to church—but people attend divine service. There is no Sunday—it is Sabbath. No one gets his tooth pulled—it is extracted. Instead of drinking tea and coffee, the fashionable only sip a little. No one tears his pantaloons, but it is no rare thing for him to lacerate them. The ladies do n't go visiting—they only make calls. Young men do n't go courting—they only step in to spend the evening.

Intelligent Freemen.—During the canvass of '44, from a certain newspaper office in Connecticut projected a flag, inscribed "Polk, Dallas, Oregon and Texas." Two men viewing it one day one ejaculated, "They will get my vote." "And mine, too," was the reply; "they are four as likely men as there are in the United States."

Describing by Contraries.—"Mr. Simpson, you 've been at Washington often, and must have seen Cave Johnson—what sort of a man is he?" "Why, you 've heard of the Mammoth Cave, have n't you?" "Yes." "Well, that is n't him."

Sun on Mer.

D.	H.	M.	S.
1	11	49	20
9	11	62	51
17	11	56	39
25	ev.	0	39

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's declination S.	Charleston. H. M.	Baltimore. H. M.	New-York. H. M.	Boston. H. M.	Calendar for BOSTON; New-England, New-York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa. Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon sets	H.w. Bost.	Calendar for NEW-YORK CITY; Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon sets	H.w. N. Y.	Calendar for BALTIMORE; Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri. Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon sets	Calendar for CHARLESTON; North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. Sun ris's	Sun sets	Moon sets	H.w. Ch'n.
		° ′					h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Fr	21 55	2 sets	2 46 even.	3 10 even.	3 22 even	7 12	4 26	9 50	2 12	7 7	4 31	9 54	*morn*	7 4	4 35	9 56	6 47	4 52	10 7	10 51
2	Sa	22 4	6 24 morn.	6 37 morn.	6 48 morn.	7 0 morn.	7 14	4 26	10 52	2 51	7 8	4 31	10 55	0 15	7 5	4 35	10 57	6 48	4 52	11 5	11 36
3	A	22 12	6 53 morn.	6 6 morn.	6 17 morn.	6 29 morn.	7 15	4 26	11 57	3 35	7 9	4 31	11 59	0 59	7 6	4 35	12 0	6 48	4 52	*morn*	*morn*
4	M	22 20	11 15 morn.	11 26 morn.	11 38 morn.	11 49 morn.	7 16	4 26	*morn*	4 27	7 10	4 31	*morn*	1 51	7 6	4 35	*morn*	6 49	4 52	0 5	0 27
5	Tu	22 28					7 17	4 25	1 4	5 29	7 11	4 31	1 5	2 53	7 7	4 35	1 5	6 50	4 52	1 7	1 29
6	W	22 35					7 18	4 25	2 13	6 45	7 12	4 30	2 13	4 9	7 8	4 35	2 13	6 51	4 52	2 11	2 45
7	Th	22 42					7 19	4 25	3 24	7 55	7 13	4 30	3 23	5 19	7 9	4 34	3 22	6 52	4 52	3 17	3 55
8	Fr	22 48					7 19	4 25	4 38	9 2	7 14	4 30	4 35	6 26	7 10	4 34	4 34	6 52	4 52	4 25	5 2
9	Sa	22 54					7 20	4 25	5 51	9 58	7 15	4 30	5 48	7 22	7 11	4 35	5 45	6 53	4 52	5 34	5 58
10	A	22 59					7 21	4 25	*rises*	10 47	7 16	4 31	*rises*	8 11	7 12	4 35	*rises*	6 54	4 53	*rises*	6 47
11	M	23 4					7 22	4 25	6 13	11 39	7 17	4 31	6 18	9 3	7 13	4 35	6 22	6 55	4 53	6 37	7 39
12	Tu	23 9					7 23	4 25	7 19	*ev.* 29	7 18	4 31	7 24	9 53	7 13	4 35	7 27	6 55	4 53	7 41	8 29
13	W	23 13					7 24	4 26	8 26	1 17	7 18	4 31	8 30	10 41	7 14	4 35	8 33	6 56	4 53	8 45	9 17
14	Th	23 16					7 25	4 26	9 31	2 2	7 19	4 31	9 35	11 26	7 15	4 35	9 37	6 57	4 54	9 46	10 2
15	Fr	23 19					7 25	4 26	10 35	2 49	7 20	4 32	10 38	*ev.* 13	7 16	4 36	10 40	6 57	4 54	10 46	10 49
16	Sa	23 22					7 26	4 26	11 37	3 38	7 21	4 32	11 39	1 2	7 16	4 36	11 40	6 58	4 54	11 43	11 38
17	A	23 24					7 27	4 27	*morn*	4 28	7 21	4 32	*morn*	1 52	7 17	4 36	*morn*	6 59	4 55	*morn*	*ev.* 28
18	M	23 25					7 27	4 27	0 37	5 24	7 22	4 33	0 37	2 48	7 18	4 37	0 38	6 59	4 55	0 38	1 24
19	Tu	23 26					7 28	4 27	1 35	6 32	7 22	4 33	1 35	3 56	7 18	4 37	1 34	7 0	4 55	1 32	2 32
20	W	23 27					7 28	4 28	2 33	7 38	7 23	4 33	2 31	5 2	7 19	4 38	2 30	7 0	4 56	2 25	3 38
21	Th	23 27					7 29	4 28	3 30	8 44	7 23	4 34	3 27	6 8	7 19	4 38	3 26	7 1	4 56	3 18	4 44
22	Fr	23 27					7 29	4 29	4 26	9 40	7 24	4 34	4 23	7 4	7 20	4 39	4 21	7 1	4 57	4 10	5 40
23	Sa	23 26					7 30	4 29	5 21	10 23	7 24	4 35	5 18	7 47	7 20	4 39	5 15	7 2	4 57	5 2	6 23
24	A	23 25					7 30	4 30	6 14	11 3	7 25	4 36	6 11	8 27	7 21	4 40	6 7	7 2	4 58	5 54	7 3
25	M	23 23					7 31	4 31	*sets*	11 41	7 25	4 36	*sets*	9 5	7 21	4 40	*sets*	7 3	4 59	*sets*	7 41
26	Tu	23 21					7 31	4 31	5 48	*morn*	7 26	4 37	5 53	9 40	7 21	4 41	5 57	7 3	4 59	6 12	8 16
27	W	23 19					7 31	4 32	6 44	0 16	7 26	4 38	6 49	10 15	7 22	4 42	6 52	7 3	5 0	7 6	8 51
28	Th	23 16					7 32	4 33	7 44	0 51	7 26	4 38	7 48	10 49	7 22	4 42	7 51	7 4	5 1	8 2	9 25
29	Fr	23 12					7 32	4 34	8 45	1 25	7 26	4 39	8 48	11 24	7 22	4 43	8 51	7 4	5 1	8 59	10 0
30	Sa	23 8					7 32	4 34	9 48	2 0	7 27	4 40	9 51	*morn*	7 22	4 44	9 52	7 4	5 2	9 58	10 37
31	A	23 4					7 32	4 35	10 53	2 37	7 27	4 41	10 54	0 1	7 23	4 45	10 55	7 5	5 3	10 58	11 21

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H.	M.
When			
First Quarter ...	8	3	22 even
Full Moon	10	7	0 morn.
Third Quarter...	17	6	29 morn.
New Moon.....	25	11	38 morn.

THE MOON'S PLACE:

Dec.	1, 2, 28, 29.	3, 4, 30, 31.	5, 6.	7, 8.	9, 10.	11, 12.	13, 14.	15, 16, 17.	18, 19.	20, 21, 22.	23, 24.	25, 26, 27.
Sign	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑

☞ Here is a chap in an awful condition, and all owing to a vixen of a girl saying she wouldn't:

I know 't is a sin to,
But I' m bent on the notion—
I 'll throw myself into
The deep, briny ocean,
Where mud-eels and cat-fish
On my body shall riot
And flounders and flat-fish
Select me for diet;
There soundly I 'll slumber
Beneath the rough billow,
And crabs without number
Shall crawl o'er my pillow;
But my spirit shall wander
Through gay coral bowers,
And frisk with the mermaids—
It shall, by the powers!

ADVICE TO YOUTH.—If your sister, while tenderly engaged in a tender conversation with her tender sweetheart, tenderly asks you to bring a glass of water from an adjoining room, you can start on the errand, but you need not return. You will not be missed, that 's certain—we 've seen it tried. Don t forget this, little boys and girls.

INTEMPERANCE.—A fellow in Bangor, with the capacity of a Falstaff, recently sucked *thirty-seven* eggs at a sitting, because they were *given* to him! He has felt chicken-hearted ever since, and goes to roost every night. The boys call him "Hen." instead of Harry as heretofore, and parties intend to employ him to crow at elections.

HEATING THE POKER.—When Dr. Franklin was agent in England for the Province of Pennsylvania, he was frequently applied to by the Ministry for his opinion respecting the Stamp Act; but his answer was uniformly the same—that the people of America would never submit to it After the news of the destruction of the stamped paper had arrived in England, the Minister again sent for the Doctor to consult with, and in conclusion offered this proposal: That if the Americans would engage to pay for the damage done in the destruction of the stamped paper, etc. the Parliament would then repeal the Act. The Doctor, having paused upon the question for some time, at last answered it as follows: "This puts me in mind of a Frenchman who, having heated a poker red-hot, ran furiously into the street, and addressed the first Englishman he met there—'Hah! Monsieur, give me de plaisir, de satisfaction, to let me run dis poker only one foot into yer body!' 'My body!' replied the Englishman. 'what do you mean?' 'Vel, den, so far,' marking about six inches. 'Are you mad?' returned the other? 'I tell you if you do n't mind your own business, I 'll knock you down.' 'Vel den,' said the Frenchman, softening his voice and manner, 'vil you, my good sir, only be so obliging as to pay me for de trouble and expense of heating dis poker?'"

☞ "Tommy," said a tender-hearted mother to her little son, "what on earth did you throw that kitten into the well for?" "Oh, coz I was crazy." "Come to your ma, you darling little cherub!"

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

(NOVEMBER 30, 1847.)

EXECUTIVE—PRESIDENT AND CABINET.

JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee, *President*	Salary	$25,000
GEORGE M. DALLAS, of Pennsylvania, *Vice-President*	"	6,000
JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania, *Secretary of State*	"	6,000
ROBERT J. WALKER, of Mississippi, *Secretary of the Treasury*	"	6,000
WILLIAM L. MARCY, of New-York, *Secretary of War*	"	6,000
JOHN Y. MASON, of Virginia, *Secretary of the Navy*	"	6,000
NATHAN CLIFFORD, of Maine, *Attorney-General*	"	4,000
CAVE JOHNSON, of Tennessee, *Postmaster-General*	"	6,000

JUDICIARY—SUPREME COURT.

ROGER B. TANEY, of Maryland, *Chief Justice*....Salary $6,000.

SAMUEL NELSON, of N. Y.	*Associate Justice.*		JAMES M. WAYNE, of Ga.	*Associate Justice.*	
LEVI WOODBURY, of N. H.	"	"	JOHN MCKINLEY, of Ala.	"	"
JOHN MCLEAN, of Ohio,	"	"	WILLIAM CATRON, of Tenn.	"	"
ROBERT C. GRIER, of Penn.	"	"	PETER V. DANIEL, of Va.	"	"

[Salary of Associate Justice, $4,500.]

Major-General of the Army—WINFIELD SCOTT, of New-Jersey.

XXXth CONGRESS.

Assembles December 6, 1847; Expires March 3, 1849.

SENATE.

GEORGE M. DALLAS, of Pennsylvania, *President, ex officio.*

Members.	*Term expires.*
MAINE.	
John Fairfield	1851
James W. Bradbury	1853
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
Charles G. Atherton	1849
*JOHN P. HALE	1853
VERMONT.	
William Upham	1849
Samuel S. Phelps	1851
MASSACHUSETTS.	
Daniel Webster	1851
John Davis	1853
RHODE ISLAND.	
Albert C. Greene	1851
John H. Clarke	1853
CONNECTICUT.	
John M. Niles	1849
†*Roger S. Baldwin*	1851
NEW-YORK.	
John A. Dix	1849
Daniel S. Dickinson	1851
NEW-JERSEY.	
William L. Dayton	1851
Jacob W. Miller	1853
PENNSYLVANIA.	
Simon Cameron	1849
Daniel Sturgeon	1851
DELAWARE.	
John M. Clayton	1851
Presley Spruance	1853
MARYLAND.	
James A. Pearce	1849
Reverdy Johnson	1851
VIRGINIA.	
James M. Mason	1851
Robert M. T. Hunter	1853
NORTH CAROLINA.	
George E. Badger	1849
Willie P. Mangum	1853
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
A. P. Butler	1849
John C. Calhoun	1853
GEORGIA.	
Walter T. Colquitt	1849
John M. Berrien	1853
ALABAMA.	
Arthur P. Bagby	1849
(A Loco-Foco)	1853
MISSISSIPPI.	
‡Jefferson Davis	1851
Henry Stuart Foote	1853
LOUISIANA.	
Henry Johnson	1849
Solomon U. Downs	1853
TENNESSEE.	
Hopkins L. Turney	1851
John Bell	1853
KENTUCKY.	
John J. Crittenden	1849
Joseph R. Underwood	1853
OHIO.	
William Allen	1849
Thomas Corwin	1851
INDIANA.	
Edward A. Hannegan	1849
Jesse D. Bright	1851
ILLINOIS.	
Sidney Breese	1849
Stephen A. Douglass	1853
MISSOURI.	
David R. Atchison	1849
Thomas H. Benton	1851
ARKANSAS.	
Ambrose H. Sevier	1849
Chester Ashley	1853
MICHIGAN.	
Lewis Cass	1851
Alpheus Felch	1853
FLORIDA.	
James D. Westcott, Jr.	1849
David Levy Yulee	1851
TEXAS.	
Thomas J. Rusk	1851
(A Loco-Foco)	1853
IOWA.	
———	———
———	———

[Whigs, in *Italics*, 21; Locos, in Roman, 32.]

* Anti-Slavery, formerly Loco, elected by a union of Whig and Abolition votes.
† Appointed in place of Jabez W. Huntington, deceased, by Gov. Bissell, to hold till the next Legislature meets in May.
‡ Appointed by Gov. Brown in place of Gen. Jesse Speight, deceased.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ROBERT C. WINTHROP of Mass., Speaker.

MAINE.

1..David Hammons,
2..Asa W. H. Clapp,
3..*Hiram Belcher,*
4..Franklin Clark,
5..Ephraim K. Smart,
6..James S. Wiley,
7.*Hezekiah Williams.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

1.† Amos Tuck.
2..Charles H. Peaslee,
3..*James Wilson,*
4.*James H. Johnson.

VERMONT.

1..*William Henry,*
2.*Jacob Collamer,*
3.*George P. Marsh,*
4..Lucius B. Peck.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1.*Robert C. Winthrop,*
2.*Daniel P. King,*
3.*Amos Abbott,*
4..*John G. Palfrey,*
5.*Charles Hudson,*
6.*George Ashmun,*
7.*Julius Rockwell,*
8.*John Quincy Adams,*
9..*Artemas Hale,*
10.*Joseph Grinnell.*

RHODE ISLAND.

1..*Robert B. Cranston,*
2..Benj. B. Thurston.

CONNECTICUT.

1.*James Dixon,*
2.*Samuel D. Hubbard,*
3.*John A. Rockwell,*
4.*Truman Smith.*

NEW-YORK.

1..Frederick W. Lord,
2..Henry C. Murphy,
3..Henry Nicoll,
4.*William B. Maclay,
5..*Fred'k A. Tallmadge,*
6..David S. Jackson,
7..*William Nelson,*
8..*Cornelius Warren,*
9..*Daniel B. St. John,*
10..*Eliakim Sherrill,*
11..*Peter H. Sylvester,*
12..*Gideon Reynolds,*
13..*John I. Slingerland,*
14..*Orlando Kellogg,*
15..Sidney Lawrence,
16.*Hugh White,*
17.† George Petrie,
18..*Joseph Mullin,*
19..William Collins,
20.*Timothy Jenkins,
21..G. A. Starkweather,
22..Ausburn Birdsall,
23..*William Duer,*
24..*Daniel Gott,*
25..*Harman S. Conger,*
26..*Wm. T. Lawrence,*
27..*John M. Holley,*
28.**Elias B. Holmes,*
29..*Robert L. Rose,*
30..*David Rumsey,*
31..*Dudley Marvin,*
32..*Nathan K. Hall,*
33..*Harvey Putnam,*
34.**Washington Hunt.*

NEW-JERSEY.

1.**James G. Hampton,*
2..*William A. Newell,*
3.*Joseph Edsall,
4..*John Van Dyke,*
5..*Dudley S. Gregory.*

PENNSYLVANIA.

1.*Lewis C. Levin,
2.**Joseph R. Ingersoll,*
3..Charles Brown,
4.*Charles J. Ingersoll,
5..*John Freedly,*
6..*J. W. Hornbeck,*
7.**Abra. R. McIlvaine,*
8.**John Strohm,*
9..William Strong,
10.*Richard Brodhead,
11..*Chester Butler,*
12.*David Wilmot,
13.**James Pollock.*
14..*George N. Eckert,*
15..*Henry Nes,*
16..*Jasper E. Brady,*
17.**John Blanchard,*
18.**Andrew Stewart,*
19..Job Mann,
20..*John Dickey,*
21..*Moses Hampton,*
22..*J. W. Farrelly,*
23.*James Thompson,
24..*Alexander Irvine.*

DELAWARE.

**John W. Houston.*

MARYLAND.

1.**John G. Chapman,*
2..*J. Dixon Roman.*
3.*T. Watkins Ligon.
4..Robert M. McLane,
5...*Alexander Evans,*
6..*John W. Crisfield.*

VIRGINIA.

1.*Archibald Atkinson,
2..Richard K. Meade,
3..*Thomas S. Flournoy,*
4..Thomas S. Bocock,
5..*William L. Goggin,*
6..*John M. Botts,*
7.*Thomas H. Bayly,
8..R. T. L. Beale,
9.**John S. Pendleton.*
10.*Henry Bedinger,
11..James McDowell,
12..*William B. Preston,*
13..*Andrew S. Fulton,*
14..Rob't A. Thompson
15.*William G. Brown.

FLORIDA.

Edward C. Cabell.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1..*Thos. L. Clingman,*
2..*Nathaniel Boyden.*
3.**Dan'l M. Barringer,*
4..*Aug. H. Shepherd,*
5..Abram W. Venable,
6.*James J. McKay,
7.*John R. J. Daniel,
8..*Richard S. Donnell,*
9..*David Outlaw.*

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1.*James A. Black,
2.*Richard F. Simpson,
3.*Jos'phA. Woodward,
4.*A. D. Sims,
5.*Artemas Burt,
6.*Isaac E. Holmes,
7.*R. Barnwell Rhett.

GEORGIA.

1.**Thomas B. King,*
2..Alfred Iverson,
3..*John W. Jones,*
4.*Hugh A. Haralson,
5.*John H. Lumpkin,
6.*Howell Cobb,
7.**Alex'r H. Stephens,*
8.**Robert Toombs.*

ALABAMA.

1..*John Gayle,*
2.**Henry W. Hilliard,*
3..Sampson W. Harris,
4..William M. Inge,
5.*George S. Houston,
6..W. R. W. Cobb,
7.*F. W. Bowdon.

MISSISSIPPI.

1.*Jacob Thompson,
2..W. S. Featherston,
3..*Pat'k W. Tompkins,*
4..Albert G. Brown.

LOUISIANA.

1.*Emile La Sere,
2.**B. G. Thibodeaux,*
3.*J. M. Harmanson,
4.*Isaac E. Morse.

OHIO.

1.*James J. Faran,
2..*David Fisher,*
3.**Robert C. Schenck,*
4..*Richard S. Canby,*
5.*William Sawyer,
6..Rodolp's Dickinson,
7..Jonathan D. Morris,
8..*James L. Taylor,*
9..*Thomas O. Edwards,*
10..*Daniel Duncan,*
11..John K. Miller,
12.**Samuel F. Vinton,*
13..Thomas Richey,
14..*Nathan Evans,*
15..William Kennon, Jr.
16..John D. Cummins,
17.*George Fries,
18.† Samuel Lahm,
19..*John Crowell,*
20.**Joshua R. Giddings,*
21.**Joseph M. Root.*

KENTUCKY.

1.*Linn Boyd,
2..Samuel Peyton,
3..B. L. Clark,
4..*Aylett Buckner,*
5..*John B. Thompson,*
6..*Green Adams,*
7..*Garnett Duncan,*
8..*Charles S. Morehead.*
9..Richard French,
10..*John P. Gaines.*

TENNESSEE.

1.*Andrew Johnson,
2.*William M. Cocke,*
3.**John H. Crozier.*
4..H. L. W. Hill,
5.*George W. Jones,
6..James H. Thomas,
7.**Meredith P. Gentry,*
8..*Washington Barrow,*
9.*Lorenzo B. Chase,
10.*Fred'ick P. Stanton,
11..*William P. Haskell.*

ILLINOIS.

1.*Robert Smith,
2.*John A. McClernand,
3.*Orlando B. Ficklin,
4.*John Wentworth,
5..Wm. A. Richardson,
6..Thomas J. Turner,
7..*Abraham Lincoln.*

MISSOURI.

1.*James B. Bowlin,
2..John Jameson,
3..James S. Green,
4..Willard P. Hall,
5..*John S. Phelps.

INDIANA.

1..*Elisha Embree,*
2.*Thomas J. Henley,
3..John L. Robinson,
4.**Caleb B. Smith.*
5.*William W. Wick,
6..*George G Dunn,*
7..*Rich'd W. Thompson,*
8.*John Pettit,
9.*Charles W. Cathcart.
10..William Rockhill.

MICHIGAN.

1.*Robert McClelland,
2..Charles E. Stuart.
3..Kinsley S. Bingham.

TEXAS.

1.*David S. Kaufman,
2.*Timothy Pillsbury,

IOWA.

1..William Thompson.
2.*Shepherd Leffler.

ARKANSAS.

Robert W. Johnson.
Delegate—[No vote,]

WISCONSIN:

John H. Tweedy.

* Re-elected—95: New Members, 133. † Independents.

Total Members.—Whigs (in *Italics*) 116. Locos (in Roman) 108. Independents (in SMALL CAPITALS) 4. Clear Whig majority, 4; Loco do. in last House, 63.

ORIGIN OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

FACTS TO BE CONSIDERED.

FROM an early period—prior even to Aaron Burr's celebrated though baffled expedition—adventurers in the United States have regarded with covetous eyes the rich, warm prairies of Texas, with the famous mines and glittering churches of Mexico. But for a generation this spirit was repressed rather than encouraged by our rulers. When in 1803–4, Louisiana was delivered up by the Spanish authorities to France, in pursuance of a Treaty of Cession just made by the imbecile Spanish monarch, Charles IV. with Napoleon, and immediately sold and delivered by the latter to our Government, it was intimated in some quarters that Texas, and indeed the whole region East of the Rio Grande, ought to be included in the cession. But no single point or post West of the Sabine and South of the Red River was delivered by Spain to France, nor by France to our Government, nor even *demanded* on our part. On the other hand, Spain claimed that Mexico, including Texas, rightfully extended to the Mississippi. Natchitoches, on the Red River, within the present limits of Louisiana, was formally surrendered to us, while Nacogdoches, a few miles farther West, remained in undisputed, unquestioned Spanish possession down to the overthrow of Spanish domination in Mexico.

In 1806, there were serious forebodings of a collision between the Spanish forces under Don Antonio Codero, Governor of Texas, and Gen. Simon Herrera, and our troops under Gen. Wilkinson. The Spaniards appeared in force several miles East of the Sabine, claiming that the provisional or traditional boundary between Louisiana and Texas ran through the Arroyo Hondo, seven miles West of Natchitoches, and considerably East of the Sabine. Gen. Wilkinson, on the other hand, acting under instructions from President Jefferson, insisted that the Sabine was the rightful boundary, and the Spaniards must retire across it. After standing some time face to face, it was agreed that the Spaniards should retire across the Sabine and our troops fall back to Natchitoches. From that time the Sabine was the acknowledged provisional boundary between the Anglo-Saxon and Spanish power on the Mexican Gulf. There was in 1812 an insurrection in Texas against the Spanish domination, which was put down; but our Government claimed no right, and manifested no desire to meddle with the combatants. In 1816–17, our Collector at New-Orleans wrote to the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, complaining that Galveston Bay had become a resort and refuge of smugglers, freebooters and hard cases generally, to the serious detriment of the commerce and revenue of New-Orleans. Still, nothing was done by our Government in the premises—not even a vessel dispatched to the Texan coast to discipline these outlaws, as it was our solemn duty to do if their rendezvous was within the United States. Yet in making a treaty of Boundaries with Spain in 1818–19, of which the chief object was the acquisition of Florida, our Government set up a claim that Louisiana (not Texas) rightfully extended to the Rio Grande; and this claim was ably argued and enforced by John Quincy Adams, then Secretary of State. It was surrendered, however, in the formation of the Treaty which gave us Florida, and by which the United States solemnly renounces 'all rights, claims and *pretensions*' to any territory lying West of the Sabine and South of the Red River of Louisiana. This same boundary was re-stated and agreed to by our Government in its Treaty with Mexico in 1828. Thus, if we ever had any color of right to Texas, under the Louisiana Treaty, we deliberately renounced and surrendered it in 1819, and reiterated the surrender in 1828. Yet in 1845 our Embassador Shannon declared in an official commu-

nication to the Mexican Government that the acquisition of Texas had been a cherished object with our Government for the last twenty years!

In 1830, the designs of a portion of our people upon Texas had become quite transparent. A considerable number had gone there as settlers, and had obtained large grants of land from the Government of Mexico, upon condition of settling thereon a stipulated number of immigrants of the Catholic faith. Some of these grants of land were obtained under the false and groundless pretence that the applicants were Catholics who were not allowed the free enjoyment of their Religion in the United States, and therefore wished to migrate to a Catholic country. Of course, many of these immigrants were not merely undesirable settlers but turbulent and seditious, and were regarded with suspicion by the Mexicans.

In 1834–5, after repeated attempts had been made by our Government to purchase Texas, and been met with indignant refusal by Mexico, one *Samuel Houston* migrated to Texas. He had been Governor of Tennessee a few years previous—had married a wife and suddenly abandoned her without publicly known cause, retiring into the far Western wilds among savages, who made him a sort of Chief. Becoming wearied of this, he returned to Little Rock and ultimately to Washington, where he renewed his former close intimacy with Gen. Jackson, then President, and with other prominent men of the same stamp. When he departed, it was quite notorious in well informed circles at Washington that he had set out for Texas to raise an insurrection there and wrest the country from Mexico. On reaching Little Rock, on his way thither, this design was no longer concealed. The Arkansas State Gazette, in announcing his departure for Texas, significantly remarked: "We shall doubtless hear of his *raising his flag there* shortly." So we did.

The Texas Insurrection, the open and ostentatious drumming up of men, munitions and money throughout the South-west to sustain it—the most active and conspicuous participators in the public meetings and other appeals for this purpose being officers of the U. S. Government—the march of a U. S. Army into Texas notoriously to give countenance and aid to the insurgents—and the triumph of this nefarious land-gambling, slave-jobbing conspiracy over the feeble, cowardly, badly-officered legions of Mexico on the field of San Jacinto, are all matters of public history. Santa Anna, surprised with his advance-guard, while cut off by a sudden freshet from his main body, was routed, taken prisoner, threatened with death, and constrained to order a retreat of his headless forces across the Rio Grande. He agreed also to acknowledge the independence of Texas, but the Mexican Government refused to ratify this engagement, to which, according to common sense and the Laws of Nations, no prisoner of war could bind his country. The war was afterward prosecuted in a desultory, languid fashion, the Mexicans rarely disturbing the Texan settlements, which gradually spread westward to the Nueces. In two instances only did the Texans cross that River in force and advance to the Rio Grande, and in both they were speedily repelled or hastily retreated.

It was now evident to all intelligent, reflecting men that Texas had been wrested from Mexico by citizens of the U. States for the purpose of annexing it to this Union, and with the additional intent of legalizing therein the institution of Negro Slavery, which had been expressly abolished by Mexico in 1824, but which many of the Texan settlers had nevertheless persisted in, not only holding the slaves they already had, but introducing more from the United States and even Africa. Conscientious men became aroused, and appealed to the moral sense of their countrymen. Prominent among them was the great Dr. WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING of Boston, who, in 1836, in a letter of great clearness and cogency, denounced the whole Texas conspiracy and its obvious purposes as calculated to cover us with infamy. In this letter Dr. Channing says:

"TO ANNEX TEXAS IS TO DECLARE PERPETUAL WAR WITH MEXICO. THE SEIZURE OF TEXAS WILL NOT STAND ALONE. IT WILL DARKEN OUR FUTURE HISTORY. IT WILL BE LINKED BY AN IRON NECESSITY TO LONG-CONTINUED DEEDS OF RAPINE AND BLOOD. AGES MAY NOT SEE THE CATASTROPHE OF THE TRAGEDY, THE FIRST SCENE OF WHICH WE ARE SO READY TO ENACT."

This was no outburst of fanaticism, but the calm dictate of an enlightened understanding and conscience. Its substance was affirmed by a unanimous vote of the Massachusetts Legislature so late as 1843, and, in general terms, by public bodies and the Press throughout the Free States, down to 1844. In 1837, Gen. Jackson having retired from the Presidency, the first formal application was made on the part of Texas for Annexation to the Union. It was laid by Mr. Van Buren before his Cabinet, who unanimously decided to reject it. Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State, communicated this decision to the Texan Ministers, in a letter of which the following extract gives the import:

"*So long as Texas shall remain at war*, while the United States are at peace with her adversary, the proposition of the Texan Minister Plenipotentiary *necessarily involves the question of War with that adversary.* * * * The United States might be justly suspected of a disregard of the friendly purposes of her compact [with Mexico] if the overture of Gen. Hunt were to be even reserved for future consideration, as this would imply a disposition on our part to espouse the quarrel of Texas with Mexico—a disposition wholly at variance with the spirit of the Treaty, and with the uniform policy and obvious welfare of the United States."

This decision, and the reasons assigned for it, were received by the American People with universal approbation. The positions of Mr. Forsyth were so manifestly sound that not even the most unscrupulous instruments of the Texas land speculators and slave-jobbers dared publicly to controvert them. Need we now argue that they emphatically condemn any Annexation of Texas to the Union until Peace should be established between her and Mexico?

[Bear in mind that this was after Mexico had committed, or permitted, most of all the spoliations upon our citizens so justly complained of, and before she had adjusted them by treaty and commenced paying them by installments—a process only interrupted by our Government's assent to Annexation.]

Mr. Van Buren in 1844 reäffirmed and enforced the doctrine laid down by Mr. Forsyth in 1837, as still pertinent and impregnable, notwithstanding the long cessation of actual hostilities against Texas by Mexico. In his letter to Mr. Hammett he said:

"If, as sensible men, we cannot avoid the conclusion that the immediate Annexation of Texas would draw after it a War with Mexico, can it be expedient to attempt it?"

"Could we hope to stand justified in the eyes of mankind for entering into such a war? more especially if its commencement is to be preceded by the appropriation to our own uses of the territory the sovereignty of which is in dispute between two nations, one of which we are to join in the struggle? This, Sir, is a matter of the very gravest import—one in respect to which no American statesman or citizen can possibly afford to be indifferent. We have a character among the nations of the earth to maintain. It has hitherto been our pride and boast that, while the lust of power, with fraud and violence in its train, has led other and differently constituted Governments to aggression and conquest, our movements in these respects have always been regulated by reason and justice. Should not every one, then, who sincerely loves his country, consider, and that deeply, whether we would not, by the immediate Annexation of Texas, place a weapon in the hands of those who look upon us with distrustful and envious eyes, that would do us more real, lasting injury as a nation than the acquisition of such territory, valuable as it is, could possibly repair!"

Can the bearing of this on the right and wrong of the present War be misunderstood?

About the same time, (April 17, '44,) Mr. Clay, in utter ignorance of Mr. Van Buren's letter, wrote from Raleigh to the National Intelligencer a frank and brief exposition of his own reasons for opposing the Annexation scheme, whence the following is an extract:

"Mexico has not abandoned, but perseveres in the assertion of her right [to Texas] by actual force of arms, which, if suspended are intended to be renewed. Under these circumstances, if the Government of the United States were to acquire Texas, it would acquire with it all the incumbrances which Texas is under, and among them the actual or suspended *war between Mexico and Texas*. Of that consequence there cannot be a doubt. *Annexation and War with Mexico are identical.* Now, for one, I certainly am not willing to involve this country in a foreign war for the sake of acquiring Texas," &c.

Between the writing and the publication of this letter, while we were all ignorant of its existence, a great meeting of the citizens of this Emporium was held at the Tabernacle to enter our solemn protest against this Annexation business, then pending. All parties united in it; the Whig party with entire unanimity, with all that pretended to keep a conscience among the Loco-Focos—Henry Nicoll, the Congressman elect from the lower District, being one of the Vice-Presidents. The chair was taken by the venerable ALBERT GALLATIN, the most eminent citizen of New-York and the highest authority on International Law among us. He is one of the patriarchs of Jeffersonian Democracy, and now a Whig, though he takes no active part in politics. That meeting, after full deliberation, on motion of David D. Field, chairman of a retiring committee, unanimously

"*Resolved*, That the Annexation of Texas to this Union, as now contemplated, would, according to the acknowledged Laws of Nations, be *a positive Declaration of War against Mexico—a War of Conquest and an unjust War*, in which this Nation would be supported by no sense of right, and be condemned by the unanimous voice of the civilized and Christian world."

Such was then the universal sentiment of the entire Whig party and a majority of the Loco-Focos who had any opinion of their own, throughout the Free States at least.

Mr. Clay, writing (Sept. 23) his last public letter before the Presidential Election, reiterated his inflexible hostility to Annexation while Texas should continue at war with and her independence unrecognized by Mexico, saying,

"I think it would be *dishonorable*, might *involve us in War*, and would be dangerous to the integrity and harmony of the Union."

In perfect accordance with this, Gen. Houston remarked in the United States Senate, when Congress was deliberating on Mr. Polk's War Message, (May 13, 1846,) that it was too late now to deliberate—that Texas and Mexico had long been at war, and that the United States became a party to that War in consenting to Annexation.

Need we add one word to show the impudent falsity, the utter absurdity, of the pretence that this war grew out of Mexican Spoliations, or was instigated by any act of Mexico whatever?

—A single word on the Rio Grande boundary of Texas, in addition to Senator BENTON'S emphatic testimony: (See Almanac for '46.) SILAS WRIGHT, in his famous Watertown Speech, in 1844, observed:

"I felt it my duty to vote against the ratification of the Treaty for the Annexation. I believed that the Treaty, *from the boundaries that must be implied from it*, embraced a country *to which Texas had no claim, over which she had never asserted jurisdiction, and which she had no right to cede.*" "It appeared to me then"—he continued—"if Mexico should tell us, 'We do n't know you; we have no Treaty to make with you'—and we were left to take possession by force, we must take the country as Texas had ceded it to us, *and in doing that, we must do injustice to Mexico, and take a large portion of New Mexico, the people of which have never been under the jurisdiction of Texas. This to me was an insurmountable barrier—I could not place the country in that position.*"

Can these men have been grossly mistaken? Or did they mean to utter outrageous falsehood? What temptation had they to swerve from the truth?

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH

At the Lexington (Ky.) Mass Meeting, Nov. 13, 1847.

After the organization of the meeting, Mr. CLAY rose and addressed it substantially as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The day is dark and gloomy, unsettled and uncertain, like the condition of our country in regard to the unnatural War with Mexico. The public mind is agitated and anxious, and is filled with serious apprehensions as to its indefinite continuance, and especially as to the consequences which its termination may bring forth, menacing the harmony, if not the existence, of our Union.

It is under these circumstances I present myself before you. No ordinary occasion would have drawn me from the retirement in which I live; but, while a single pulsation of the human heart remains, it should, if necessary, be dedicated to the service of one's country. And I have hoped that, although I am a private and humble citizen, an expression of the views and opinions I entertain, might form some little addition to the general stock of information, and afford a small assistance in delivering our country from the perils and dangers which surround it.

I have come here with no purpose to attempt to make a fine speech, or any ambitious oratorical display. I have brought with me no rhetorical bouquets to throw into this assemblage. In the circle of the year Autumn has come, and the season of flowers has passed away. In the progress of years, my Spring-time has gone by, and I too am in the Autumn of life, and feel the frost of Age. My desire and aim are to address you earnestly, calmly, seriously and plainly, upon the grave and momentous subjects which have brought us together. And I am most solicitous that not a solitary word may fall from me, offensive to any party or person in the whole extent of the Union.

War, Pestilence, and Famine, by the common consent of mankind, are the three greatest calamities which can befall our species; and War, as the most direful, justly stands foremost and in front. Pestilence and Famine, no doubt for wise although inscrutable purposes, are inflictions of Providence, to which it is our duty, therefore, to bow with obedience, humble submission and resignation. Their duration is not long, and their ravages are limited. They bring, indeed, great affliction, while they last, but Society soon recovers from their effects. War is the voluntary work of our own hands, and whatever reproaches it may deserve should be directed to ourselves. When it breaks out, its duration is indefinite and unknown—its vicissitudes are hidden from our view. In the sacrifice of human life, and in the waste of human treasure, in its losses and in its burdens, it affects both belligerent nations, and its sad effects of mangled bodies, of death, and of desolation, endure long after its thunders are hushed in peace. War unhinges society, disturbs its peaceful and regular industry, and scatters poisonous seeds of disease and immorality, which continue to germinate and diffuse their baneful influence long after it has ceased. Dazzling by its glitter, pomp and pageantry, it begets a spirit of wild adventure and romantic enterprise, and often disqualifies those who embark in it, after their return from the bloody fields of battle, from engaging in the industrious and peaceful vocations of life.

We are informed by a statement, which is apparently correct, that the number of our countrymen slain in this lamentable Mexican War, although it has yet been of only 18 months' existence, is equal to one-half of the whole of the American loss during the seven years' War of the Revolution! And I venture to assert that the expenditure of treasure which it has occasioned, when it shall come to be fairly ascertained and footed up, will be found to be more than half of the pecuniary cost of the War of our Independence. And this is the condition of the party whose arms have been everywhere and constantly victorious!

How did we unhappily get involved in this War? It was predicted as the consequence of the Annexation of Texas to the United States. If we had not annexed Texas, we should have had no War. The people were told that if that event happened, War would ensue. They were told that the War between Texas and Mexico had not been terminated by a treaty of peace; that Mexico still claimed Texas as a revolted province; and that, if we received Texas into our Union, we took along with her the War existing between her and Mexico. And the Minister of Mexico formally announced to the Government at Washington, that his na-

tion would consider the Annexation of Texas to the United States as producing a state of war. But all this was denied by the partisans of Annexation. They insisted we should have no War, and even imputed to those who foretold it sinister motives for their groundless prediction.

But, notwithstanding a state of virtual War necessarily resulted from the fact of annexation of one of the belligerents to the United States, actual hostilities might have been probably averted by prudence, moderation, and wise statesmanship. If General Taylor had been permitted to remain, where his own good sense prompted him to believe he ought to remain, at the point of Corpus Christi; and if a negotiation had been opened with Mexico, in a true spirit of amity and conciliation, War possibly might have been prevented. But, instead of this pacific and moderate course, while Mr. Slidell was bending his way to Mexico, with his diplomatic credentials, General Taylor was ordered to transport his cannon, and to plant them, in a warlike attitude, opposite to Matamoros, on the east bank of the Rio Bravo, within the very disputed territory the adjustment of which was to be the object of Mr. Slidell's mission. What else could have transpired but a conflict of arms?

Thus the War commenced, and the President, after having produced it, appealed to Congress. A bill was prepared to raise 50,000 volunteers, and in order to commit all who should vote for it, a preamble was inserted falsely attributing the commencement of the War to the act of Mexico. I have no doubt of the patriotic motives of those who, after struggling to divest the bill of that flagrant error, found themselves constrained to vote for it. But I must say that no earthly consideration would have ever tempted or provoked me to vote for a bill with a palpable falsehood stamped on its face. Almost idolizing truth as I do, I never, never could have voted for that bill.

The exceptionable conduct of the Federal party, during the last British War, has excited an influence in the prosecution of the present War, and prevented a just discrimination between the two Wars. That was a War of National defence, required for the vindication of the National rights and honor, and demanded by the indignant voice of the people. President Madison himself, I know, at first reluctantly and with great doubt and hesitation, brought himself to the conviction that it ought to be declared. A leading, and perhaps the most influential member of his Cabinet, (Mr. Gallatin,) was, up to the time of its declaration, opposed to it. But nothing could withstand the irresistible force of public sentiment. It was a just War, and its great object, as announced at the time, was, "Free Trade and Sailors' Rights," against the intolerable and oppressive acts of British power on the ocean. The justice of the War, far from being denied or controverted, was admitted by the Federal party, which only questioned it on considerations of policy. Being deliberately and constitutionally declared, it was, I think, their duty to have given to it their hearty coöperation. But the mass of them did not. They continued to oppose and thwart it, to discourage loans and enlistments, to deny the power of the General Government to march the militia beyond our limits, and to hold a Hartford Convention, which, whatever were its real objects, bore the aspect of seeking a dissolution of the Union itself. They lost and justly lost the public confidence. But has not an apprehension of a similar fate, in a state of a case widely different, repressed a fearless expression of their real sentiments in some of our public men?

How totally variant is the present War! This is no War of Defence, but one unnecessary and of offensive aggression. It is Mexico that is defending her firesides, her castles and her altars, not we. And how different also is the conduct of the Whig party of the present day from that of the major part of the Federal party during the War of 1812! Far from interposing any obstacles to the prosecution of the War, if the Whigs in office are reproachable at all, it is for having lent too ready a facility to it, without careful examination into the objects of the War. And, out of office, who have rushed to the prosecution of the War with more ardor and alacrity than the Whigs? Whose hearts have bled more freely than those of the Whigs? Who have more occasion to mourn the loss of sons, husbands, brothers, fathers, than Whig parents, Whig wives and Whig brothers, in this deadly and unprofitable strife?

But the havoc of War is in progress, and the no less deplorable havoc of an inhospitable and pestilential climate. Without indulging in an unnecessary retrospect and useless reproaches on the past, all hearts and heads should unite in the patriotic endeavor to bring it to a satisfactory close. Is there no way that this can be done? Must we blindly continue the conflict without any visible object, or any prospect of a definite termination? This is the important subject upon which I desire to consult and to commune with you. Who, in this free government, is to decide upon the objects of a War, at its commencement, or at any time during its existence? Does the power belong to collective wisdom of the Nation in Congress assembled, or is it vested solely in a single functionary of the Government?

A declaration of War is the highest and most awful exercise of sovereignty. The

Convention, which framed our Federal Constitution, had learned from the pages of history that it had been often and greatly abused It had seen that War had often been commenced upon the most trifling pretexts; that it had been frequently waged to establish or exclude a dynasty; to snatch a crown from the head of one potentate and place it upon the head of another; that it had often been prosecuted to promote alien and other interests than those of the nation whose chief had proclaimed it, as in the case of English wars for Hanoverian interests; and, in short, that such a vast and tremendous power ought not to be confided to the perilous exercise of one single man. The Convention, therefore, resolved to guard the War-making power against those great abuses, of which, in the hands of a monarch, it was so susceptible. And the security against those abuses which its wisdom devised, was to vest the War-making power in the Congress of the United States, being the immediate representatives of the people and the States. So apprehensive and jealous was the Convention of its abuse in any other hands, that it interdicted the exercise of the power to any State in the Union, without the consent of Congress. Congress, then, in our system of Government, is the sole depositary of that tremendous power.

The Constitution provides that Congress shall have power to declare War, and grant letters of-marque and reprisal, to make rules concerning captures on land and water, to raise and support armies, and provide and maintain a navy, and to make rules for the government of the land and naval forces. Thus we perceive that the principal power, in regard to War, with all its auxiliary attendants, is granted to Congress. Whenever called upon to determine upon the solemn question of Peace or War, Congress must consider and deliberate and decide upon the motives, objects and causes of the War. And, if a War be commenced without any previous declaration of its objects, as in the case of the existing War with Mexico, Congress must necessarily possess the authority, at any time, to declare for what purposes it shall be farther prosecuted. If we suppose Congress does not possess the controlling authority attributed to it; if it be contended that a War having been once commenced, the President of the United States may direct it to the accomplishment of any objects he pleases, without consulting and without any regard to the will of Congress; the Convention will have utterly failed in guarding the Nation against the abuses and ambition of a single individual. Either Congress, or the President, must have the right of determining upon the objects for which a War shall be prosecuted. There is no other alternative. If the President possess it and may prosecute it for objects against the will of Congress, where is the difference between our Free Government and that of any other nation which may be governed by an absolute Czar, Emperor, or King?

Congress may omit, as it has omitted in the present War, to proclaim the objects for which it was commenced or has been since prosecuted, and in case of such omission the President, being charged with the employment and direction of the national force, is, necessarily, left to his own judgment to decide upon the objects to the attainment of which that force shall be applied. But, whenever Congress shall think proper to declare, by some authentic act, for what purposes a war shall be commenced or continued, it is the duty of the President to apply the national force to the attainment of those purposes. In the instance of the last War with Great Britain, the act of Congress by which it was declared was preceded by a Message of President Madison enumerating the wrongs and injuries of which we complained against Great Britain That Message, therefore, and without it the well-known objects of the War, which was a War purely of defence, rendered it unnecessary that Congress should particularize, in the act, the specific objects for which it was proclaimed. The whole world knew that it was a War waged for Free Trade and Sailors' Rights.

It may be urged that the President and Senate possess the treaty-making power, without any express limitation as to its exercise; that the natural and ordinary termination of a War is by a treaty of peace; and therefore, that the President and Senate must possess the power to decide what stipulations and conditions shall enter into such a treaty. But it is not more true that the President and Senate possess the treaty-making power, without limitation, than that Congress possesses the War-making power, without restriction. These two powers then ought to be so interpreted as to reconcile the one with the other; and, in expounding the Constitution, we ought to keep constantly in view the nature and structure of our Free Government, and especially the great object of the Convention in taking the War-making power out of the hands of a single man and placing it in the safer custody of the representatives of the whole nation. The desirable reconciliation between the two powers is effected by attributing to Congress the right to declare what shall be the objects of a War, and to the President the duty of endeavoring to obtain those objects by the direction of the national force and by diplomacy.

I am broaching no new and speculative theory. The statute-book of the United States is full of examples of prior declarations by

Congress of the objects to be attained by negotiations with foreign powers, and the archives of the Executive Department furnish abundant evidence of the accomplishment of those objects, or the attempt to accomplish them by subsequent negotiation. Prior to the declaration of the last War against Great Britain, in all the restrictive measures which Congress adopted, against the two great belligerent powers of Europe, clauses were inserted in the several acts establishing them, tendering to both or either of the belligerents the abolition of these restrictions if they would repeal their hostile Berlin and Milan Decrees and Orders in Council, operating against our commerce and navigation. And these acts of Congress were invariably communicated, through the Executive, by diplomatic notes, to France and Great Britain, as the basis upon which it was proposed to restore friendly intercourse with them. So after the termination of the War, various acts of Congress were passed, from time to time, offering to foreign powers the principle of reciprocity in the commerce and navigation of the United States with them. Out of these acts have sprung a class, and a large class, of treaties (four or five of which were negotiated while I was in the Department of State,) commonly called Reciprocity Treaties, concluded under all the Presidents from Mr. Madison to Mr. Van Buren, inclusive. And with regard to commercial treaties, negotiated with the sanction of prior acts of Congress, where they contained either appropriations, or were in conflict with unrepealed statutes, it has been ever held as the republican doctrine, from Mr. Jay's treaty down to the present time, that the passage of acts of Congress was necessary to secure the execution of those treaties. If, in the matter of foreign commerce, in respect to which the power vested in Congress to regulate it and the treaty-making power may be regarded as concurrent, Congress can previously decide the objects to which negotiation shall be applied, how much stronger is the case of War; the power to declare which is confided *exclusively* to Congress?

I conclude, therefore, Mr. President and fellow-citizens, with entire confidence, that Congress has the right, either at the beginning, or during the prosecution of any War, to decide the objects and purposes for which it was proclaimed, or for which it ought to be continued. And I think it is the duty of Congress, by some deliberate and authentic act, to declare for what objects the present War shall be longer prosecuted. I suppose the President would not hesitate to regulate his conduct by the pronounced will of Congress, and to employ the force and the diplomatic power of the nation to execute that will. But, if the President should decline or refuse to do so, and, in contempt of the supreme authority of Congress, should persevere in waging the War, for other objects than those proclaimed by Congress, then it would be the imperative duty of that body to vindicate its authority by the most stringent and effectual and appropriate measures. And, if on the contrary, the enemy should refuse to conclude a treaty, containing stipulations securing the objects designated by Congress, it would become the duty of the whole Government to prosecute the War with all the national energy, until those objects were attained by a treaty of peace. There can be no insuperable difficulty in Congress making such an authoritative declaration. Let it resolve, simply, that the War shall or shall not be a War of Conquest; and, if a War of Conquest, what is to be conquered. Should a resolution pass, disclaiming the design of Conquest, peace would follow in less than sixty days, if the President would conform to his constitutional duty.

Here, fellow-citizens, I might pause, having indicated a mode by which the nation, through its accredited and legitimate representatives in Congress, can announce for what purposes and objects this War shall be longer prosecuted, and can thus let the whole people of the United States know for what end their blood is to be farther shed, and their treasure farther expended, instead of the knowledge of it being locked up and concealed in the bosom of one man. We should no longer perceive the objects of the War varying from time to time, according to the changing opinions of the Chief Magistrate charged with its prosecution. But I do not think it right to stop here. It is the privilege of the people, in their primary assemblies, and of every private man, however humble, to express an opinion in regard to the purposes for which the War should be continued; and such an expression will receive just so much consideration and consequence as it is entitled to, and no more.

Shall this War be prosecuted for the purpose of conquering and annexing Mexico, in all its boundless extent, to the United States?

I will not attribute to the President of the United States any such design; but I confess I have been shocked and alarmed by manifestations of it in various quarters. Of all the dangers and misfortunes which could befall this nation, I should regard that of its becoming a warlike and conquering power the most direful and fatal. History tells the mournful tale of conquering nations and conquerors. The three most celebrated conquerors, in the civilized world, were Alexander, Cæsar, and Napoleon. The first, after overrunning a large portion of Asia, and sighing and lamenting that there were no more worlds to subdue, met a premature and igno-

ble death. His lieutenants quarreled and warred with each other as to the spoils of his victories, and finally lost them all. Cæsar, after conquering Gaul, returned with his triumphant legions to Rome, passed the Rubicon, won the battle of Pharsalia, trampled upon the liberties of his country, and expired by the patriot hand of Brutus. But Rome ceased to be free. War and conquest had enervated and corrupted the masses. The spirit of true liberty was extinguished, and a long line of emperors succeeded, some of whom were the most execrable monsters that ever existed in human form. And that most extraordinary man, perhaps, in all history, after subjugating all continental Europe, occupying almost all its capitals—seriously threatening, according to M. Thiers, proud Albion itself—and decking the brows of various members of his family with crowns torn from the heads of other monarchs, lived to behold his own dear France itself in the possession of his enemies, and was made himself a wretched captive, and, far removed from country, family, and friends, breathed his last on the distant and inhospitable rock of St. Helena. The Alps and the Rhine had been claimed as the natural boundaries of France, but even these could not be secured in the treaties to which she was reduced to submit. Do you believe that the people of Macedon or Greece, of Rome, or of France, were benefited, individually or collectively, by the triumphs of their great Captains? Their sad lot was immense sacrifice of life, heavy and intolerable burdens, and the ultimate loss of liberty itself.

That the power of the United States is competent to the conquest of Mexico is quite probable. But it could not be achieved without frightful carnage, dreadful sacrifices of human life, and the creation of an onerous National Debt; nor could it be completely effected, in all probability, until after the lapse of many years. It would be necessary to occupy all its strongholds, to disarm its inhabitants, and keep them in constant fear and subjection. To consummate the work, I presume that Standing Armies, not less than a hundred thousand men, would be necessary to be kept perhaps always in the bosom of their country. These standing armies reveling in a foreign land, and accustomed to trample upon the liberties of a foreign people, at some distant day, might be fit and ready instruments under the lead of some daring and unprincipled chieftain, to return to their country and prostrate the public liberty.

Supposing the conquest to be once made, what is to be done with it? Is it to be governed, like Roman Provinces, by Proconsuls? Would it be compatible with the genius, character, and safety of our free institutions, to keep such a great country as Mexico, with a population of not less than nine millions, in a state of constant military subjection?

Shall it be annexed to the United States? Does any considerate man believe it possible that two such immense countries, with territories of nearly equal extent, with populations so incongruous, so different in race, in language, in religion and in laws, could be blended together in one harmonious mass, and happily governed by one common authority? Murmurs, discontent, insurrections, rebellion would inevitably ensue, until the incompatible parts would be broken asunder, and possibly, in the frightful struggle, our present glorious Union itself would be dissevered or dissolved. We ought not to forget the warning voice of all history, which teaches the difficulty of combining and consolidating together conquering and conquered nations. After the lapse of eight hundred years, during which the Moors held their conquest of Spain, the indomitable courage, perseverance and obstinacy of the Spanish race finally triumphed over and expelled the African invaders from the Peninsula. And even within our own time, the colossal power of Napoleon, when at its loftiest hight, was incompetent to subdue and subjugate the proud Castilian. And here in our own neighborhood, Lower Canada, which, near one hundred years ago, after the conclusion of the Seven Years' War, was ceded by France to Great Britain, remains a foreign land in the midst of the British provinces, foreign in feelings and attachment, and foreign in laws, language and religion. And what has been the fact with poor, gallant, generous, and oppressed Ireland? Centuries have passed since the overbearing Saxon overran and subdued the Emerald Isle. Rivers of Irish blood have flowed, during the long and arduous contest. Insurrection and rebellion have been the order of the day; and yet, up to this time, Ireland remains alien in feeling, affection and sympathy toward the power which has so long borne her down. Every Irishman hates, with a mortal hatred, his Saxon oppressor. Although there are great territorial differences between the condition of England and Ireland, as compared to that of the United States and Mexico, there are some points of striking resemblance between them. Both the Irish and the Mexicans are probably of the same Celtic race. Both the English and the Americans are of the same Saxon origin. The Catholic Religion predominates in both the former; the Protestant among both the latter. Religion has been the fruitful cause of dissatisfaction and discontent between the Irish and the English nations. Is there no reason to apprehend that it would become so between the people of the United States and those of Mexico, if they were united together? Why should we seek to interfere with them,

in their mode of worship of a common Saviour? We believe they are wrong, especially in the exclusive character of their faith, and that we are right. They think that they are right and we wrong. What other rule can there be than to leave the followers of each religion to their own solemn convictions of conscientious duty toward God?—Who, but the Great Arbiter of the Universe, can judge in such a question? For my own part, I sincerely believe and hope that those who belong to all the departments of the great Church of Christ, if, in truth and purity, they conform to the doctrines which they profess, will ultimately secure an abode in those regions of bliss which all aim finally to reach. I think that there is no potentate in Europe, whatever his religion may be, more enlightened or at this moment so interesting as the liberal head of the Papal See.

But I suppose it to be impossible that those who favor, if there be any who favor, the annexation of Mexico to the United States, can think that it ought to be perpetually governed by military sway. Certainly no votary of human liberty could deem it right that a violation should be perpetrated of the great principles of our own Revolution, according to which, laws ought not to be enacted and taxes ought not to be levied, without representation on the part of those who are to obey the one and pay the other. Then, Mexico is to participate in our councils and equally share in our legislation and government. But, suppose she would not voluntarily choose representatives to the National Congress, is our soldiery to follow the electors to the ballot-box, and by force to compel them, at the point of the bayonet, to deposit their ballots? And how are the nine millions of Mexican people to be represented in the Congress of the United States of America and the Congress of the United States of the Republic of Mexico combined? Is every Mexican, without regard to color or caste, per capitum, to exercise the elective franchise? How is the quota of representation between the two Republics to be fixed? Where is their seat of common government to be established? And who can foresee or foretell, if Mexico, voluntarily or by force, were to share in the common government, what would be the consequence to her or to us? Unprepared, as I fear her population yet is, for the practical enjoyment of self-government, and of habits, customs, language, laws, and religion so totally different from our own, we should present the revolting spectacle of a confused, distracted, and motley Government. We would have a Mexican Party, a Pacific Ocean Party, an Atlantic Party, in addition to the other parties which exist, or with which we are threatened, each striving to execute its own particular views and purposes, and reproaching the others with thwarting and disappointing them. The Mexican representation, in Congress, would probably form a separate and impenetrable corps, always ready to throw itself into the scale of any other party, to advance and promote Mexican interests. Such a state of things could not long endure. Those, whom God and geography have pronounced should live asunder, could never be permanently and harmoniously united together.

Do we want for our own happiness or greatness the addition of Mexico to the existing Union of our States? If our population were too dense for our territory, and there was a difficulty in obtaining honorably the means of subsistence, there might be some excuse for an attempt to enlarge our dominions. But we have no such apology. We have already, in our glorious country, a vast and almost boundless territory. Beginning at the North, in the frozen regions of the British Provinces, it stretches thousands of miles along the coast of the Atlantic Ocean and the Mexican Gulf, until it almost reaches the Tropics. It extends to the Pacific Ocean, borders on those great inland seas, the Lakes, which separate us from the possessions of Great Britain, and it embraces the great Father of Rivers, from its uppermost source to the Belize, and the still longer Missouri, from its mouth to the gorges of the Rocky Mountains. It comprehends the greatest variety of the richest soils, capable of almost all the productions of the earth, except tea and coffee and the spices; and it includes every variety of climate which the heart could wish or desire. We have more than ten thousand millions of acres of waste and unsettled lands—enough for the subsistence of ten or twenty times our present population. Ought we not to be satisfied with such a country? Ought we not to be profoundly thankful to the Giver of all good things for such a vast and bountiful land? Is it not the hight of ingratitude to Him, to seek by war and conquest, indulging in a spirit of rapacity, to acquire other lands, the homes and habitations of a large portion of His common children? If we pursue the object of such a conquest, beside mortgaging the revenue and resources of this country for ages to come, in the form of an onerous National Debt, we should have greatly to augment that Debt by an assumption of the sixty or seventy millions of the National Debt of Mexico. For I take it that nothing is more certain than that, if we obtain voluntarily or by conquest a foreign nation, we acquire it with all the incumbrances attached to it. In my humble opinion, we are now bound in honor and morality to pay the just debt of Texas. And we should be equally bound by the same obligations, to pay the debts of Mexico if it were annexed to the United States.

Of the possessions which appertain to Man, in his collective or individual condition, none should be preserved and cherished with more sedulous and unremitting care than that of an unsullied character. It is impossible to estimate it too highly in society when attached to an individual, nor can it be exaggerated or too greatly magnified in a nation. Those who lose or are indifferent to it become just objects of scorn and contempt. Of all the abominable transactions which sully the pages of history, none exceed in enormity that of the dismemberment and partition of Poland by the three great Continental Powers—Russia, Austria and Prussia. Ages may pass away, and centuries roll around, but so long as human records endure, all mankind will unite in execrating the rapacious and detestable deed. That was accomplished by overwhelming force, and the unfortunate existence of fatal dissensions and divisions in the bosom of Poland. Let us avoid affixing to our name and national character a similar, if not worse, stigma. I am afraid that we do not now stand well in the opinion of other parts of Christendom. Repudiation has brought upon us much reproach. All the nations, I apprehend, look upon us, in the prosecution of the present War, as being actuated by a spirit of rapacity, and an inordinate desire for territorial aggrandizement. Let us not forfeit altogether their good opinions. Let us command their applause by a noble exercise of forbearance and justice.—In the elevated station which we hold, we can safely afford to practice the God-like virtues of moderation and magnanimity. The long series of glorious triumphs, achieved by our gallant commanders and their brave armies, unattended by a single reverse, justify us, without the least danger of tarnishing the national honor, in disinterestedly holding out the olive-branch of peace. We do not want the mines, the mountains, the morasses and the sterile lands of Mexico. To her the loss of them would be humiliating, and be a perpetual source of regret and mortification. To us they might prove a fatal acquisition, producing distraction, dissension, division, possibly disunion. Let, therefore, the integrity of the national existence and national territory of Mexico remain undisturbed. For one, I desire to see no part of her territory torn from her by war. Some of our people have placed their hearts upon the acquisition of the Bay of San Francisco in Upper California. To us, as a great maritime power, it might prove to be of advantage hereafter in respect to our commercial and navigating interests. To Mexico, which can never be a great maritime power, it can never be of much advantage. If we can obtain it by fair purchase for a just equivalent, I should be happy to see it so acquired. As, whenever the War ceases, Mexico ought to be required to pay the debts due our citizens, perhaps an equivalent for that Bay may be found in that debt, our Government assuming to pay to our citizens whatever portion of it may be applied to that object. But it should form no motive in the prosecution of the War, which I would not continue a solitary hour for the sake of that harbor.

But what, it will be asked, shall we make peace without any indemnity for the expenses of the war? If the published documents in relation to the late negotiations between Mr. Trist and the Mexican Commissioners be true, and I have not seen them anywhere contradicted, the Executive properly waived any demand of indemnity for the expenses of the War. And the rupture of that negotiation was produced, by our Government insisting upon a cession from Mexico, of the strip of mostly barren land between the Nueces and the Rio Bravo and New Mexico, which Mexico refused to make. So that we are now fighting, if not for the conquest of all Mexico, as intimated in some quarters, for that narrow strip, and for the barren province of New-Mexico, with its few miserable mines. We bought all the province of Louisiana for fifteen millions of dollars, and it is, in my opinion, worth more than all Mexico together. We bought Florida at five millions of dollars, and a hard bargain it was, since, beside that sum, we gave up the boundary of the Rio Bravo, to which I think we were entitled, as the western limit of the Province of Louisiana, and were restricted to that of the Sabine. And we are now, if not seeking the conquest of all Mexico, to continue this War indefinitely for the inconsiderable objects to which I have just referred.

But, it will be repeated: Are we to have no indemnity for the expenses of the war? Mexico is utterly unable to make us any pecuniary indemnity, if the justice of the War on our part entitled us to demand it. Her country has been laid waste, her cities burned or occupied by our troops, her means so exhausted that she is unable to pay even her own armies. And every day's prosecution of the War, while it would augment the amount of our indemnity, would lessen the ability of Mexico to pay it. We have seen, however, that there is another form in which we are to demand indemnity. It is to be territorial indemnity! I hope, for reasons already stated, that that firebrand will not be brought into our country.

Among the resolutions, which it is my intention to present for your consideration, at the conclusion of this address, one proposes, in your behalf and mine, to disavow, in the most positive manner, any desire, on our part, to acquire any foreign territory whatever, for the purpose of introducing slavery into it. I

do not know that any citizen of the United States entertains such a wish. But such a motive has often been imputed to the Slave States, and I therefore think it necessary to notice it on this occasion. My opinions on the subject of Slavery are well known. They have the merit. if it be one, of consistency, uniformity, and long duration. I have ever regarded Slavery as a great evil, a wrong, for the present, I fear, an irremediable wrong, to its unfortunate victims. I should rejoice if not a single slave breathed the air or was within the limits of our country. But here they are, to be dealt with as well as we can, with a due consideration of all circumstances affecting the security, safety and happiness of both races. Every State has the supreme, uncontrolled and exclusive power to decide for itself whether slavery shall cease or continue within its limits, without any exterior intervention from any quarter. In States, where the slaves outnumber the whites, as is the case with several, the blacks could not be emancipated and invested with all the rights of freemen, without becoming the governing race in those States. Collisions and conflicts, between the two races, would be inevitable, and, after shocking scenes of rapine and carnage, the extinction or expulsion of the blacks would certainly take place. In the State of Kentucky, near fifty years ago, I thought the proportion of slaves, in comparison with the whites, was so inconsiderable that we might safely adopt a system of gradual emancipation that would ultimately eradicate this evil in our State. That system was totally different from the immediate abolition of Slavery for which the party of the Abolitionists of the present day contend. Whether they have intended it or not, it is my calm and deliberate belief, that they have done incalculable mischief even to the very cause which they espoused, to say nothing of the discord which has been produced between different parts of the Union. According to the system we attempted. near the close of the last century, all slaves in being were to remain such; but, all who might be born subsequent to a specified day, were to become free at the age of twenty-eight, and during their service were to be taught to read, write and cypher. Thus, instead of being thrown upon the community, ignorant and unprepared, as would be the case by immediate emancipation, they would have entered upon the possession of their freedom, capable in some degree of enjoying it. After a hard struggle, the system was defeated, and I regret it extremely, as, if it had been then adopted, our State would be now nearly rid of that reproach.

Since that epoch, a scheme of unmixed benevolence has sprung up, which, if it had existed at that time, would have obviated one of the greatest objections which was made to gradual emancipation, which was the continuance of the emancipated slaves to abide among us. That scheme is the American Colonization Society. About twenty-eight years ago, a few individuals, myself among them, met together in the City of Washington, and laid the foundation of that Society. It has gone on amid extraordinary difficulties and trials, sustaining itself almost entirely by spontaneous and voluntary contributions, from individual benevolence, with scarcely any aid from Government. The Colonies, planted under its auspices, are now well established communities, with churches, schools and other institutions appertaining to the civilized state. They have made successful war in repelling attacks and invasions by their barbarous and savage neighbors. They have made treaties, annexed territories to their dominion, and are blessed with a free representative government. I recently read a message, from one of their Governors to their Legislature, which, in point of composition, and in careful attention to the public affairs of their Republic, would compare advantageously with the Messages of the Governors of our own States. I am not very superstitious, but I do solemnly believe that these Colonies are blessed with the smiles of Providence, and if we may dare attempt penetrating the veil by which He conceals His allwise dispensations from mortal eyes, that He designs that Africa shall be the refuge and the home of the descendants of its sons and daughters, torn and dragged from their native land by lawless violence.

It is a philanthropic and consoling reflection that the moral and physical condition of the African race in the United States, even in a state of slavery, is far better than it would have been if their ancestors had never been brought from their native land. And if it should be the decree of the Great Ruler of the Universe that their descendants shall be made instruments in His hands to the establishment of Civilization and the Christian Religion throughout Africa, our regrets, on account of the original wrong, will be greatly mitigated.

It may be argued that, in admitting the injustice of Slavery, I admit the necessity of an instantaneous reparation of that injustice. Unfortunately, however, it is not always safe, practicable or possible, in the great movements of States and public affairs of nations, to remedy or repair the infliction of previous injustice. In the inception of it, we may oppose and denounce it, by our most strenuous exertions; but, after its consummation, there is often no other alternative left us but to deplore its perpetration, and to acquiesce as the only course, in its existence, as a less evil than the frightful consequences which might ensue from the vain endeavor to repair it. Slavery

is one of those unfortunate instances. The evil of it was inflicted upon us by the parent country of Great Britain, against all the entreaties and remonstrances of the Colonies. And here it is among and amid us, and we must dispose of it as best we can under all the circumstances which surround us. It continued, by the importation of slaves from Africa, in spite of Colonial resistance, for a period of more than a century and a half, and it may require an equal or longer lapse of time before our country is entirely rid of the evil. And in the meantime, moderation, prudence and discretion among ourselves, and the blessings of Providence, may be all necessary to accomplish our ultimate deliverance from it. Examples of similar infliction of irreparable national evil and injustice might be multiplied to an indefinite extent. The case of the Annexation of Texas to the United States is a recent and an obvious one, which, if it were wrong, cannot now be repaired. Texas is now an integral part of our Union, with its own voluntary consent. Many of us opposed the Annexation with honest zeal and most earnest exertions. But who would now think of perpetrating the folly of casting Texas out of the Confederacy and throwing her back upon her own independence, or into the arms of Mexico? Who would now seek to divorce her from this Union? The Creeks and the Cherokee Indians were, by the most exceptionable means, driven from their country, and transported beyond the Mississippi River. Their lands have been fairly purchased and occupied by inhabitants of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee. Who would now conceive the flagrant injustice of expelling those inhabitants and restoring the Indian country to the Cherokees and Creeks, under color of repairing original injustice? During the War of our Revolution, millions of paper money were issued by our ancestors, as the only currency with which they could achieve our liberties and independence. Thousands and hundreds of thousands of families were stripped of their homes and their all, and brought to ruin, by giving credit and confidence to that spurious currency. Stern necessity has prevented the reparation of that great national injustice.

But I forbear: I will no longer trespass upon your patience or farther tax my own voice, impaired by a speech of more than three hours' duration which professional duty required me to make only a few days ago. If I have been at all successful in the exposition of the views and opinions which I entertain, I have shown—

1st. That the present War was brought about by the Annexation of Texas and the subsequent order of the President, without the previous consent and authority of Congress.

2d. That the President, being unenlightened and uninstructed, by any public declaration of Congress, as to objects for which it ought to be prosecuted, in the conduct of it, is, necessarily, left to his own sense of what the national interests and honor may require.

3d. That the whole war-making power of the nation, as to motives, causes and objects, is confided by the Constitution to the discretion and judgment of Congress

4th. That it is, therefore, the right of Congress, at the commencement or during the progress of any War, to declare for what objects and purposes the War ought to be waged and prosecuted.

5th. That it is the right and duty of Congress to announce to the Nation for what objects the present War shall be longer continued: that it is the duty of the President, in the exercise of all his official functions, to conform to and carry out this declared will of Congress, by the exercise, if necessary, of all the high powers with which he is clothed; and that, if he fail or refuse to do so, it becomes the imperative duty of Congress to arrest the farther progess of the War by the most effectual means in its power.

Let Congress announce to the Nation the objects for which this War shall be farther protracted, and public suspense and public inquietude will no longer remain. If it is to be a War of conquest of all, or any part of Mexico, let the people know it, and they will no longer be agitated by a dark and uncertain future. But, although I might have forborne to express any opinion whatever as to the purposes and objects for which the War should be continued, I have not thought proper to conceal my opinions, whether worth anything or not, from the public examination. Accordingly I have stated:

6th. That it seems to me that it is the duty of our country, as well on the score of moderation and magnanimity, as with the view of avoiding discord and discontent at home, to abstain from seeking to conquer and annex to the United States, Mexico or any part of it; and, especially, to disabuse the public mind in any quarter of the Union of the impression, if it anywhere exists, that a desire for conquest is cherished for the purpose of propagating or extending Slavery.

I have embodied, Mr. President and fellow-citizens, the sentiments and opinions which I have endeavored to explain and enforce, in a series of Resolutions, which I beg now to submit to your consideration and judgment. They are the following:

1. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this meeting, that the primary cause of the present unhappy War existing between the United States of America and the United States of the Republic of Mexico, was the Annexation of Texas to the former; and that the immediate occasion of hostilities between the two Republics arose out of the order of the President of

the United States for the removal of the army under the command of Gen. Taylor, from its position at Corpus Christi to a point opposite to Matamoros, on the east bank of the Rio Bravo, within the territory claimed by both Republics, but then under the jurisdiction of that of Mexico, and inhabited by its citizens; and that the order of the President for the removal of the army to that point, was improvident and unconstitutional, it being without the concurrence of Congress, or even any consultation with it, although it was in session; but that Congress having, by subsequent acts, recognized the War thus brought into existence without its previous authority or consent, the prosecution of it became thereby National.

2. *Resolved*, That, in the absence of any formal and public declaration by Congress of the objects for which the War ought to be prosecuted, the President of the United States, as Chief Magistrate and as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, is left to the guidance of his own judgment to prosecute it for such purposes and objects as he may deem the honor and interest of the nation to require.

3. *Resolved*, That by the Constitution of the United States, Congress, being invested with power to declare War, and grant letters of marque and reprisal, to make rules concerning captures on land and water, to raise and support armies, to provide and maintain a navy, and to make rules for the government of the land and naval forces, has the full and complete war-making power of the United States; and, so possessing it, has a right to determine upon the motives, causes and objects of any War, when it commences, or at any time during the progress of its existence.

4. *Resolved*, As the farther opinion of this meeting, that it is the right and duty of Congress to declare, by some authentic act, for what purposes and objects the existing War ought to be farther prosecuted; that it is the duty of the President, in his official conduct, to conform to such a declaration of Congress; and that, if after such declaration the President should decline or refuse to endeavor, by all the means, civil, diplomatic, and military, in his power, to execute the announced will of Congress, and, in defiance of its authority, should continue to prosecute the War for purposes and objects other than those declared by that body, it would become the right and duty of Congress to adopt the most efficacious measures to arrest the farther progress of the War, taking care to make ample provision for the honor, the safety and security of our armies in Mexico, in every contingency. And, if Mexico should decline or refuse to conclude a treaty with us, stipulating for the purposes and objects so declared by Congress, it would be the duty of the Government to prosecute the War with the utmost vigor, until they were attained by a treaty of peace.

5. *Resolved*, That we view with serious alarm, and are utterly opposed to any purpose of annexing Mexico to the United States, in any mode, and especially by conquest; that we believe the two nations could not be happily governed by one common authority, owing to their great difference of race, law, language, and religion, and the vast extent of their respective territories, and large amount of their respective populations; that such a union, against the consent of the exasperated Mexican people, could only be effected and preserved by large standing armies, and the constant application of military force—in other words, by despotic sway exercised over the Mexican people, in the first instance, but which, there would be just cause to apprehend, might in process of time be extended over the people of the United States: That we deprecate, therefore, such a union, as wholly incompatible with the genius of our Government, and with the character of free and liberal institutions; and we anxiously hope that each nation may be left in the undisturbed possession of its own laws, language, cherished religion and territory, to pursue its own happiness, according to what it may deem best for itself.

6. *Resolved*, That, considering the series of splendid and brilliant victories achieved by our brave armies and their gallant commanders, during the War with Mexico, unattended by a single reverse, the United States, without any danger of their honor suffering the slightest tarnish, can practice the virtues of moderation and magnanimity toward their discomfited foe. We have no desire for the dismemberment of the United States of the Republic of Mexico, but wish only a just and proper fixation of the limits of Texas.

7. *Resolved*, That we do positively and emphatically disclaim and disavow any wish or desire, on our part, to acquire any foreign territory whatever, for the purpose propagating Slavery, or of introducing slaves from the United States, into such foreign territory.

8. *Resolved*, That we invite our fellow-citizens of the United States, who are anxious for the restoration of the blessings of peace, or, if the existing War shall continue to be prosecuted, are desirous that its purposes and objects shall be defined and known; who are anxious to avert present and future perils and dangers, with which it may be franght, and who are also anxious to produce contentment and satisfaction at home, and to elevate the national character abroad, to assemble together in their respective communities, and to express their views, feelings and opinions.

After reading the resolutions and handing them to the Secretary, Mr. Clay concluded, apologizing for the length of time which he had trespassed upon the meeting, and thanking the ladies and gentlemen, most cordially, for the honor done him by their attendance, on this occasion, and the profound attention with which they had listened to him.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—The speech was often interrupted by bursts of applause, and both at its commencement and conclusion there was tremendous cheering.

NOTE.—The *National Intelligencer* thus disposes of *The Union's* sole cavil of any consequence at the accuracy of Mr. Clay's Speech:

"Mr. Slidell must have been considered as on his way to Mexico, *with his diplomatic credentials*, so long as it was uncertain whether or not he would be received by Mexico in his diplomatic capacity. The order to General Taylor to transplant his command to the Rio Grande was given before any information was received here of the result of Mr. Slidell's application to be so received. Without waiting for the decision of the Mexican Government on the question of receiving Mr. Slidell, *while that question was depending*, and the Mexican Government imploring for time—that is to say, *more than two months before Mr. Slidell demanded his passports* from the Mexican Government—Gen. Taylor was ordered to march the army under his command to the Rio Grande, and simultaneously a strong naval force was ordered to be assembled in the Gulf of Mexico. It was not until the 15th of April, full three months after the order was issued to Gen. Taylor, and twenty days after he began his march, that it was known here (in this city) that Mr. Slidell had finally been refused to be received.

Nay, the file of *The Union* itself conclusively exposes its own blunder in this matter. The order to Gen. Taylor was, as we have said, issued on the 13th *January*. In *The Union* of *February* 10 the Editor informed his readers not only that Mr. Slidell had not been rejected, but that "he had been received with much courtesy, and welcomed in the society of the metropolis as an elegant and accomplished gentleman. He had not yet been received by the Government in an official capacity, *neither had they declined his reception.*"

THE WAR WITH MEXICO.

Narrative of Events continued from Whig Almanac for 1847, *p.* 37.

OUR narrative of the War, in last year's publication, left Gen. Taylor in camp before Monterey, which place had been surrendered to him on the 21st of September: Gen. Kearney on the march to California, after the capture of Santa Fé, (August 18,) and the organization of a temporary Government in New-Mexico, Charles Bent being appointed chief executive officer: Commodore Stockton in declared possession of California, proclaiming himself Governor and promulgating a code of laws: Gen. Wool in possession of Monclova, where he arrived October 30, and preparing to advance to Chihuahua: Com. Perry master of Tabasco: Com. Conner in possession of Tampico: Gen. Scott just ordered (Nov. 23) to proceed to Mexico and organize the Gulf Coast Expedition: and Santa Anna at San Luis de Potosi with a large force, awaiting the advance of Gen. Taylor. From this point (November, 1847) we continue our narrative.

Gen. Taylor, having established his headquarters at Monterey, ordered Gen. Worth, with 1,200 men and 8 pieces of artillery, to advance to Saltillo, 70 miles from Monterey toward San Luis; and Gen. Wool, with 2,400 men and 6 pieces of artillery, to take post in the town of Parras, about 70 miles north-east of Saltillo. Gen. Patterson having been ordered to join Gen. Scott on the Coast, the command of the reserve was allotted to Gen. Butler, with Monterey for his headquarters. No opposition was met at Saltillo and Parras, the Mexicans having retreated toward San Luis. Vera Cruz was in close blockade; and Santa Anna had executive control in the Capital.

On the 15th of December, Gen. Taylor marched for Victoria: on the 17th he joined the 2d regiment of infantry and the 2d Tennessee regiment at Camargo. At Montemorelos, 68 miles from Monterey, Gen. Taylor learned that Gen. Worth momentarily expected an attack on Victoria by Santa Anna, and ordering Gen. Quitman, with a field battery, to meet Gen. Patterson at Victoria, Gen. Taylor fell back on Monterey, and on the 20th advanced toward Saltillo with Gen. Twiggs's division. The arrival of Gen. Wool with reinforcements at Saltillo, and the retirement of the Mexicans toward San Luis, changed this plan, and Gen. Taylor directed his march toward Victoria, where he arrived December 30.

The operations of Gen. Scott, who had superseded Gen. Taylor in chief command, withdrew from the latter nearly all the regular troops and Gen. Worth, who proceeded with his detachment toward Vera Cruz. Gen. Taylor himself was directed to fall back to Monterey and await recruits: he had but 600 regulars when he again reached Monterey. All of January and a portion of February he remained almost inactive at Monterey—reinforcements occasionally arriving, until his force reached 6,000 effective men, mostly new recruits.

Anticipating an attack by Santa Anna to cut off his communication with Matamoros, Gen. Taylor advanced rapidly toward San Luis, and on the 20th February encamped at Agua Nueva, 18 miles south of Saltillo, with a force of about 5,400 men: Santa Anna, with an army of about 20,000, being at Encarnacion, only one day's march south of this position. Having reconnoitered the Mexican position and strength, and satisfied himself that his camp at Agua Nueva could be easily outflanked by this immense force, Gen. Taylor fell back about 11 miles and took a position in front of the hacienda of BUENA VISTA, where the road passed through a narrow defile—the valley on the right being impracticable for artillery, and the deep gullies and precipitous ridges on the left mainly paralyzing the efforts of cavalry. In this position he prepared to receive Santa Anna's attack. Capt. Washington's battery, 4th artillery, was placed to command the road; the 1st and 2d Illinois regiments, Cols. Hardin and Bissell, each 8 companies, with Capt. Conner's company of Texas volunteers, occupied the ridges on the left and rear; the Arkansas cavalry, Col. Yell, and Kentucky cavalry, Col. Marshall, formed the extreme left at the base of the mountain; while the Indiana brigade, Gen. Lane, the Mississippi riflemen, Col. Davis, the 1st and 2d dragoons, Capt. Steen, and Lt. Col May, and Capt. Sherman and Bragg's 3d artillery light batteries, were held in reserve.

Thus situated, Feb. 22, (the anniversary of the birth of WASHINGTON,) at 11 o'clock A. M. Gen. Taylor was summoned to surrender by Santa Anna, as follows:

[TRANSLATION.]—"You are surrounded by 20,000 men, and cannot, in any human probability, avoid suffering a rout and being cut to pieces with your troops; but as you deserve consideration and particular esteem, I wish to save you

from a catastrophe, and for that purpose give you this notice, in order that you may surrender at discretion, under the assurance that you will be treated with the consideration belonging to the Mexican character, to which end you will be granted an hour's time to make up your mind, to commence from the moment when my flag of truce arrives in your camp.—With this view, I assure you of my particular consideration.—God and Liberty!—Camp at Encantada, February 22, 1847. ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

"To Gen. Z. TAYLOR, commanding the forces of the U. S."

To this pompous demand, Gen. Taylor thus replied:

"HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF OCCUPATION, near BUENA VISTA, February 22, 1847.

"SIR: In reply to your note of this date, summoning me to surrender my forces at discretion, I beg leave to say that I decline acceding to your request.—With high respect, I am, Sir, your obedient servant, Z. TAYLOR,

Major-General U. S. Army, Commanding.

"Señor Gen. D. ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA, Commander-in-Chief, La Encantada."

Some time elapsed after the return of the Mexican messenger before Santa Anna showed a disposition to open the battle. Occasionally a shell was thrown into our lines, but with no effect; and now and then a skirmish among the light troops, with small loss on our side, occupied the time until dark. Gen. Taylor, with the Mississippi regiment and 2d dragoons, returned to Saltillo; our main army bivouacked without fires, and lay upon their arms.

On the morning of the 23d, Gen. Taylor, having carefully provided against the surprise of Saltillo and other points in the rear, moved forward with all his available force to Buena Vista, arriving just after the commencement of the action. During the night the Mexicans had advanced a body of light troops along the mountain side for the purpose of outflanking our left; and here, at an early hour, the action began. Our riflemen under Col. Marshall, with a portion of the Illinois volunteers, sustained themselves against a greatly superior force, and did fatal execution with their favorite weapon. About 8 o'clock a strong demonstration was made against our centre; but a few shots from Capt. Washington's battery dispersed the assailing column. In the meantime the Mexicans had advanced under cover of the ridges a large force, with the obvious intention of turning our left. This part of our line was formed by the 2d Indiana and 2d Illinois regiments, covering three pieces of light artillery under Capt. Brien—the whole immediately commanded by Brig. Gen. Lane. The Indianians and artillery were ordered forward, but were overborne by the greatly superior Mexican force, and retreated in confusion—one piece of artillery being left in the hands of the Mexicans. The second Indiana regiment could not again be rallied, (except a few who joined the Mississippi regiment,) and took no farther part in the action. Col. Bissell's 2d Illinois regiment, being outflanked and unsupported, was now forced to retire; and the Mexicans, in great numbers, were pouring along the ridges and forming in our rear. At this moment Gen. Taylor arrived upon the field. The Mississippi regiment and the 2d Kentuckians, with Capt. Bragg's artillery, were immediately brought into action. These, with a portion of the 1st Illinoians, drove back the enemy and recovered much of the ground before lost. The Mississippi regiment being heavily pressed, the 3d Indianians, Col. Lane, advanced to its support. At this point the battle raged long and desperately—shock after shock of the splendid Mexican cavalry being repulsed with a firmness and effect almost unparalleled. Our loss was heavy—that of the Mexicans appalling. All our regular cavalry and the Arkansas horse, under Lt. Col. May, were ordered to hold in check the Mexican column, which was still advancing along the base of the mountain. The concentration of artillery fire upon the masses of the Mexicans, and our determined resistance, had created confusion in their ranks, and some of their corps attemped to effect a retreat upon their main line of battle. An unsuccessful attempt was made by our 1st dragoons to charge and disperse these corps—the nature of the ground and the galling fire of a battery rendering a charge impracticable. A large body of Mexicans now concentrated on our extreme left, with a view to make a descent upon our baggage at the hacienda of Buena Vista. Lt. Col. May, with two pieces of Capt. Sherman's battery, was ordered to the support of this point, and the scattered forces near the hacienda formed under Maj. Monroe. Before our cavalry had reached the hacienda the Mexicans had made the attack, having been bravely met by the Kentucky and Arkansas cavalry under Cols. Marshall and Yell. The Mexican column immediately divided, and one portion filed past the dépôt, where it received a galling fire from our men, and gained the mountain opposite, while the other portion regained the base of the mountain on our left. It was in this charge that the gallant Col. Yell was killed at the head of his column. Lt. Col May, with dragoons and portions of the Arkansas and Indiana troops, now approached the base of the mountain, holding in check the Mexican right flank, upon the compact masses of which our artillery was dealing terrible destruction.

The Mexican army, by this effort to outflank us, had attained a most critical position—the large force which had gained our rear being cut off from the main body, with scarce a hope of reünion. At this moment Santa

Anna, to gain time for his men to get back, sent a flag of truce to Gen. Taylor, with a message asking him what he wanted! Orders were given to cease firing, and Gen. Wool was sent to Santa Anna; but, being unable to make the Mexicans cease firing, he returned without an interview, and the battle recommenced. But the object of this strange message was accomplished: the extreme right of the Mexican army, in spite of our efforts, rapidly retreated along the base of the mountain, and joined the main body.

The splendid Mexican corps of cavalry under Gen. Miñon was sent over the distant plains, and posted along the roads between Buena Vista and Saltillo, probably to harass our army, *after its defeat*, in its retreat to the latter place. A few shots from our batteries, however, sent them pell-mell over the plains, and they were seen no more.

The firing on the principal field had now partially ceased, the Mexicans confining their efforts to the protection of their artillery. The Illinois and 2d Kentucky infantry at this moment boldly attacked the Mexican reserve—a largely superior force—and were almost overwhelmed by numbers. Capt. O'Brien, with two pieces, sustained the charge of the Mexicans with desperate bravery for a long time, but was forced to retire, and his guns were captured. Capt. Bragg, who had just arrived from the left, came rapidly into action, the Mexican lines being but a few yards from his pieces. The first discharge of canister caused them to hesitate, and the second and third drove them back in disorder, and saved the day. The 2d Kentucky regiment, Col. Clay, which had advanced beyond supporting distance in this affair, was driven back and closely pressed by the Mexican cavalry; but passing a ravine, they brought their pursuers in range of Capt. Washington's battery, a few rounds from which drove them back with heavy loss. In the meantime the remainder of our artillery opened a heavy fire upon the right of the Mexicans, which threw them into disorder, and gave us the victory. In this last conflict we sustained our heaviest loss. Col. Hardin of 1st Illinois, and Col McKee, and Lt. Col. Clay of 2d Kentucky regiment, fell at this time, while gallantly leading their men.

The Mexicans made no farther attempt to force our position; and the fall of night brought welcome silence in place of the fearful music of death, which had made hideous echoes among the picturesque hills and vales of "Beautiful View." Though the night was severely cold, our army bivouacked without fires, expecting a renewal of the conflict in the morning. The wounded were removed to Saltillo, and reinforcements brought up. When daylight came, it was found that Santa Anna had fallen back on Agua Nueva. Gen. Taylor's small force rendered pursuit impolitic. An officer was sent to Santa Anna, and an exchange of prisoners effected, and the great Mexican army of 20,000 men, having done their utmost to overcome less than 5,000, left nearly 2,000 dead and prisoners, and fled precipitately toward their stronghold at San Luis de Potosi, with most ungenerous haste leaving their weak, wounded and dead by the road-side and in the villages, to recover, starve, and die as chance might result. Many of the Mexican wounded were taken care of by our army.

The Mexican force was about 20,000—loss about 2,000, beside deserters. American force, as per field reports, 4,759—loss 267 killed, 456 wounded, 23 missing; in all 746.

Gen. Taylor now went in pursuit of the Mexicans under Urrea; but that intangible guerrilla chief was too quick for him, and got his 5,000 over the mountains just in the nick of time. At Marin, Gen. T. retraced his steps, and at the end of March encamped at Walnut Springs, four miles from Monterey.

Gen. Wool joined Gen. Taylor some time before the battle of Buena Vista, and the details of that action were confided to him.

At this time, (the close of September,) Gen. Taylor still remains in camp at Walnut Springs, held in a state of "masterly inactivity" by the official withdrawal of all his men not absolutely necessary to garrison the large territory under his control; and in all this territory nothing has transpired since the battle of Buena Vista sufficiently important to claim a place in our brief record.

Gen. Scott reached the Rio Grande on the 1st of January, and began to concentrate a large force to attack Vera Cruz. He appointed the Isle of Lobos, 25 miles forth of Vera Cruz, to be the rendezvous, and on the 15th of February 4,000 men and 18 first-class vessels had arrived there. On the 7th of March Gen. S. had collected 12,000 men, embarked them on nearly 100 vessels, and arrived safely off Anton Lizardo. After an examination, the beach due west from the Island of Sacrificios was selected as the landing-place, and on the 9th March this great force was debarked without the smallest accident. Notwithstanding the ease with which the Mexicans might have seriously annoyed if not successfully opposed our landing, nothing worth calling opposition was offered, and Gen. Scott proceeded to invest the city and erect his batteries as unceremoniously as if setting a mock siege for militia practice. On the 9th of March the debarkation was begun, and on the 14th the investment was complete and two mortars were landed. By the 17th ten or twelve mortars were mounted, and the next day at night the trenches were opened. On the 22d, at 2 P. M., Gen. Scott

summoned the city to surrender. The governor (Morales) interpreted the demand as including both castle and city, and refused. Thereupon Gen. Scott ordered seven mortars to open upon the city; and Com. Perry's squadron, two steamers and five schooners, approaching within a mile and an eighth, also opened a brisk fire. This bombardment continued up to 9 A. M. of the 23d, when Com. Perry drew off from a position too much exposed to the heavy guns of the castle. Three mortars were now added to the land batteries—and the whole ten were kept in quick action, doing fearful damage to the city: some of them being but 800 yards from the walls. Notwithstanding a heavy return of fire from the city and castle, up to this time our loss was only two killed and five wounded—one of the killed being Capt. Jno. R. Vinton of the 3d artillery, a brave and intelligent officer, honorably distinguished at Monterey. On the 24th a naval battery of three 32-pounders and three 8-inch Paixhan guns opened fire. This fire continued until 2 P. M. —four sailors were killed and one officer wounded. The mortars worked slowly today, wanting ammunition, which could not be landed for the roughness of the sea. Gen. Scott received application for a truce from the consuls of Great Britain, France, Spain and Prussia, within the city, that the neutrals and women and children might withdraw from the scene of havoc. Gen. Scott declined, unless the truce should be asked by Gov. Morales, with a view to a surrender. Next day a battery of four 24-pounders and two 8-inch howitzers was added, and all were put in active motion—the fire from the city and castle continued with unabated spirit. On the 26th the Mexicans proposed and negotiations were opened for a surrender with Gen. Landero, on whom Gov. Morales had devolved the chief command. Gen. Worth, Gen. Pillow, Col. Totten and Capt. Aulick (of the Navy) were the commissioners on our part, and Sen'r Villanueva, Gen. Herrera and Señr. Robles on the part of the Mexicans. On the 27th the Articles were signed and exchanged, and on the 29th Gen. Worth took possession and command of the city and castle: the Mexican garrisons were permitted to march out with the honors of war, after laying down their arms—their officers to retain their side-arms and private property—and all to retire to their homes on parole of five days: their flags were struck under salute from their own batteries: the rank and file of regular prisoners were disposed of as their chief officer desired, and the irregulars permitted to return home—all promising not to serve against us again until duly exchanged: all public property was surrendered to the United States of the North—the armament liable to be restored by a treaty of peace: the sick and wounded remained in the city, with such attendants as were necessary: absolute protection to persons and private property, and freedom of religious worship and ceremonies, were solemnly guaranteed.

Thus fell the City of Vera Cruz and the Castle of San Juan de Ulua—the strongest fortress (save Quebec) in the Western Hemisphere. The loss of life on the part of our army was miraculously small—not over *sixty-five* in killed and wounded, and many of the latter recovered. The loss of the Mexicans could not be ascertained, but is supposed to have exceeded 500. They surrendered over 4,000 men, 700 pieces of artillery, 10,000 stands of arms, and a vast quantity of public stores.

Between the taking of Monterey and the capture of Vera Cruz, some incidents of lesser note transpired in Eastern Mexico. . . . . Near the close of December a lieutenant with 12 of Capt. May's dragoons, in going through a narrow gorge between Montemorelos and Linares, fell into an ambush and lost 11 men, —himself and sergeant, who had got through the pass, escaping. . . . . Lt. Ritchie, while on the road from Victoria to Saltillo, early in January, with very important dispatches to Gen. Taylor from Gen. Scott and the War Department, containing the general plans of the campaign, was lassoed, dragged into a cornfield, killed, and the papers fell into Mexican hands. . . . . On the 23d of January Maj. Borland, Maj. Gaines, and Capt. Cassius M. Clay, with 90 men of the Arkansas cavalry, were surrounded and captured at Encarnacion by Gen. Miñon and 1,500 cavalry. They were marched to the City of Mexico. Capt. Henrie, being mounted on a mettled steed, made a bold dash through the Mexicans, distanced their fleetest horsemen, and escaped. . . . . A severe encounter occurred at a fortified bridge near Medelin, on the 25th of March, between a detachment of Col. Harney's dragoons and a large Mexican force of about 2,000. About 100 Mexicans were killed and wounded; the dragoons lost two killed and eight wounded. . . . . On the 28th of February a battle of small moment was fought at the Pass of the Sacramento near Chihuahua. Our force (under Col. Doniphan) was about 900—loss two killed and seven wounded. The Mexicans lost about 300 killed and as many wounded. On the 1st of March, Col. Doniphan took formal possession of Chihuahua. The result of the battle shows that it was planned and executed with consummate care and skill on the part of our officers.

After the fall of Vera Cruz, Gen. Worth was appointed its governor, and occupied it with a part of his brigade. The port was opened to all nations, and a tariff of duties enacted. The necessary garrisons having been established, Gen. Scott started with the main body of the army (about 10,000 men) for the

City of Mexico. The vanguard was formed by Gen. Twiggs's division, and the commands of Gens. Worth and Patterson followed a few days after. Nothing of moment occurred until the army reached Cerro Gordo, a rough, rocky pass, called impregnable, just beyond Plan del Rio, about 50 miles from Vera Cruz. Santa Anna had fortified this pass with seven batteries and about 15,000 men, and was present in person to dispute to the utmost the advance of our army. On the 18th the whole line of intrenchments was attacked in front by our army, and a desperate contest ensued. The most brilliant part of this affair was the storming of the Mexican tower by Col. Harney with a portion of the 1st artillery, the 3d infantry, 7th infantry, and the rifles. This brigade ascended the long and difficult slope of Cerro Gordo, without shelter, under a terrible fire of artillery and musketry, with a steadiness and precision that would have hardly been expected in Napoleon's veterans of a hundred battles, drove the Mexicans from the breastworks, and after some minutes' sharp firing finished their conquest with the bayonet. The rout of the Mexicans was complete—Santa Anna himself escaped on a mule, leaving his traveling-carriage, private papers and wooden leg among our trophies. About 3,000 men, five generals, (and Gen. Vasquez killed at the tower,) with an immense quantity of arms and stores, fell into our hands. The Mexicans were vigorously pursued some miles toward Jalapa, and many more prisoners secured. Gen. Scott's loss in killed and wounded was pretty severe: Santa Anna's much larger.

This overwhelming defeat of the high-promising Mexican leader aroused a strong feeling of indignation against him, and after dodging around Orizaba and vicinity for a while, he went to the capital, (where he came near being mobbed,) still retaining command of the army, and (through his friends) laboring hard to avert the public condemnation which was fulminating over his devoted head.

Gen. Scott proceeded by easy marches, taking peaceable possession of Jalapa, Perote, &c., and established his headquarters in the City of Puebla.

In this delightful city our army remained until the middle of August, augmenting considerably by new troops from the Union, and nothing of greater moment than the ever-recurring attacks of guerrilla parties upon trains from Vera Cruz transpiring to relieve the monotony of camp life.

In the meanwhile Santa Anna, despite the strong opposition of a large number of his own people, had collected in the City of Mexico a force of about 30,000 men, constructed what he fancied impregnable works for defence at Rio Frio, and so environed the capital with forts and batteries and bristling steel, that it really seemed a matter of serious difficulty for a force no larger than ours—less than 12,000 men—to wrest from their possession the ark of their national safety. And, however bitter the opposition of many leading Mexicans, Santa Anna had so much the ascendency that all were unanimous in the declaration to defend the capital to the last extremity.

There being no prospect of an offer to open negotiations for peace on the part of the Mexicans, Gen. Scott moved forward with the main body of his army—Gen. Worth leading the advance, and meeting with no obstruction until he reached the hacienda of San Gregorio, on the 16th of August. Beyond this the Mexicans had cast rocks and every possible obstruction in the wretched trail along which our artillery must move. Gen. Twiggs, while bringing up his division, met a large Mexican force near Chalco, who showed a disposition to bar his progress. A few discharges of our cannon, however, killed five or six of them, and changed the minds of the others, who retired.

Our army was now near the south side of the capital, and by approaching it in this direction, had completely turned the strong fortifications at El Peñon and Mexicalcingo, on the east of the city, upon which Santa Anna had principally relied, and where he had made every preparation to receive us.

The next day (17th) Gen. Worth pushed on as far as San Augustin, on the great Southern road, having on the route occasional views of the spires of the capital. During the day the Mexicans hung around our army, firing upon them from every available position.

On the 18th, Gen. Worth moved forward toward the city, to near San Antonio, at which place the Mexicans fired upon our dragoons, and killed Capt. Thornton, one of our bravest and best officers, who had, in defiance of medical advice, left a sick bed to lead his command. At 2 o'clock a heavy rain set in, which continued all night, with great inconvenience to our army, which was comparatively unsheltered. A reconnoisance was made, and it was decided to turn the strong works at San Antonio by making a road westerly toward Contreras, six or seven miles from the capital.

On the morning of the 19th the Mexicans at San Antonio opened a brisk cannon-fire upon Gen. Worth's camp. The fire was not returned, and at 9 o'clock our forces moved forward toward Contreras—Gen. Pillow's division leading the advance and opening the road. As soon as Gen. Pillow had brought his men in reach of their guns, the Mexicans (under Valencia) at Contreras opened a heavy fire, and seemed fully resolved to maintain

their position in front of their fortifications; but Gen. P. S. Smith's brigade so vigorously attacked their infantry as to force them within their works with heavy loss. While this battle raged with great fury, 12,000 Mexicans, led by Santa Anna, appeared on the left of Contreras, threatening the safety of Col. Riley's command. Gen. Pierce was now ordered to support Gen. Smith, and Gen. Cadwallader came to the aid of Col. Riley. About 4 o'clock Gen. Scott reached the field, and at once ordered Gen. Shields's brigade of South Carolina and New York volunteers, from San Augustin, to support Riley, and prevent, if possible, a junction between Santa Anna and Valencia. Until night closed in, the fire of the Mexicans was loud and incessant—it had been one continuous roar for more than six hours. Gen. Scott retired to San Augustin at 8 o'clock. Gen. Smith set the order of battle for attacking the Mexicans early in the morning—opposing no more than 3,500 men, without artillery or cavalry, to at least 12,000 of the best troops of Mexico. Through the night the cold rain fell incessantly, and our army suffered severely, being compelled to bivouac without tents, and many of the men with not even a blanket.

At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 20th, and entirely unexpected by Valencia, Gen. Smith assaulted the strong works of Contreras. So sudden and determined was the onset of our troops, that the Mexicans were hardly in action before the fort was carried at the point of the bayonet. No less than 700 Mexicans were killed, and more than 1,500 were taken prisoners—among them several Generals. All their camp equipage, 22 pieces of artillery and a great quantity of small-arms fell into our hands. Such of their force as escaped, fled precipitately toward the city, scattering their guns along the road as they ran. In their retreat they were nearly cut to pieces by Gen. Shields's brigade, before whose position they passed. What organized force was left of the enemy now fell back in great confusion to Churubusco, (or San Pablo,) endeavoring at several points on the road to make a stand, but so vigorously pursued by our army as to fail in every attempt.

Churubusco was reïnforced by new troops from the city, and the Mexicans seemed determined to make their last stand at the former place, where in the short space of 38 hours they had raised a strong fortification, which was completely masked by trees and fields of corn. The church and other strong buildings were filled and covered with infantry, and every point was carefully guarded. At the church Gen. Smith's brigade opened the action, and was soon followed, a little farther to the left, by Col. Riley's brigade—these two composing the Cerro Gordo division, Gen. Twiggs's. Capt. Taylor's battery of light artillery also took position near this work, on the right of Gen. Smith's brigade. It soon drew upon it a heavy fire from the fort, which he sustained for an hour and a half, losing 23 of his company, among whom were Lieuts. Martin, Boynton and Sims, and three sergeants.

Gen. Pillow, with part of his division, was sent round by Gen. Scott to assault the opposite side of this work, but as he, with his command, emerged from the mud and mire of the corn-fields, (having waded, some of them, waist deep,) into the road, he met Gen. Worth coming up from San Antonio with his division, and the two Generals went hand in hand into action.

At the same time, Gen. Scott ordered Gen. Shields to attack the enemy's extreme left, where he was heavily intrenched, reïnforcing his command with the 9th, part of the 12th and 15th infantry, under Gen. Pierce. This movement was executed as soon as the nature of the ground would admit—the whole command having to pass through corn-fields of high growth, intercepted by ditches running through them in every direction.

The action now became general, and the severity of the conflict was never equaled within the recollection of our oldest soldiers. The Mexicans were more than three times our number, beside their advantage of artillery and position—added to this, they were stimulated by the fact that it was the last effort of resistance they could make before we could enter their country's capital. The roar of musketry was so great that it was almost impossible for the soldiers to hear the orders of their officers. There was no point at which the action did not rage with severity for more than two hours, which is proved by the fact that our loss at this point was nearly 1,000 men, in killed and wounded.

After the contest had lasted about two hours, our troops had got into such a position as to be able to close with them at the point of the bayonet, which decided the affair in our favor—Gen. Pillow and Gen. Worth carrying the works on the road, an officer of Gen. Pillow's division taking down one flag, and one of Gen. Worth's taking down the other, and the 8th infantry planting their colors instead: Gen. Twiggs's division carrying the work it attacked at the church, Capt. J. M. Smith of the 3d infantry receiving the surrender with seven pieces of artillery, two stands of colors and Gen. Rincon, together with 104 officers, and upward of 1,100 non-commissioned officers and privates, as prisoners of war. Gen. Shields had his work more to himself. His volunteers stood and moved under the fire with the regularity of veteran troops. South Carolina sustained a heavy loss. Col. Butler was wounded twice before he re-

ceived the fatal shot. Two color-bearers were successively shot down, when Lieut. Col. Dickinson took the colors, and was bearing the Palmetto proudly amid the storm, when he also received a severe wound. About the same time that the three divisions at the forts were enabled to close, Gen. Shields succeeded in driving from their position the large force with which he was contending.

The dragoons were now brought forward, and drove the Mexicans to the gates of the capital, thus closing the most brilliant victory achieved by our arms during the war, and one which will vie with any achievement of our arms in times past.

The Mexican loss in these engagements was about 5,000 in killed and wounded. Out of 30,000 men, they had but between 6,000 and 8,000 men left, and they in confusion, without leaders—the balance killed, wounded, prisoners, or totally dispersed. Our loss is set down at 128 killed, 866 wounded, and 33 missing.

Gen. Scott, instead of pursuing his victory to actual occupation of the capital, concluded an armistice with Santa Anna, and established his headquarters at Tacubaya, while Nicholas P. Trist (Minister from our Government, with ample power for the purpose) endeavored to conclude a treaty of peace with Jose J. de Herrera, Ignacio Mora y Villamil, Bernardo Couto and Miguel Atristain, Commissioners on the part of Mexico, appointed for the same end.

Negotiations for peace were forthwith opened, and Mr. Trist, on the part of the United States, made the following propositions:—That peace commence as soon as this treaty is ratified: That all prisoners shall be liberated on both sides: That all ports, towns, territory and property captured (except that comprised in the new boundary) shall be restored to Mexico: That the dividing line between the two Republics will commence in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues off land fronting the mouth of the Rio Grande, thence upward by the middle of said river to a point where it touches the meridian line of New-Mexico; thence toward the west to the longitude of the southern limit of New-Mexico, at the angle southwest of the same; thence toward the north to the longitude of the northern line of New-Mexico, until it is intersected by the first arm of the Rio Gila, or if it should not be intersected by any arm of that river, thence to the point of said line nearest to said arm; thence in a direct line to the same, and descending by said arm and by the said River Gila, until its discharge into the River Colorado, and thence downward by the Colorado and the middle of the Gulf of California to the Pacific Ocean: That in consideration of this cession of territory, the United States abandon all claims against Mexico, and pay her $0,000,000, [sum not specified:] That the United States pay all the claims of her citizens against Mexico: That the United States have in perpetuity, free of tax, the transportation of goods through the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, to or from the Pacific, by any conveyance now in existence, or to be established hereafter, by canals or railroad: That goods brought into Mexico during our occupation be free from duties and confiscation: That the Commercial Treaty of 1831 be renewed for eight years, with right for either party to terminate it on one year's notice: That this treaty will be ratified by the Government of the United States. And on the part of Mexico the propositions were—That all prisoners be returned: That all ports, towns or territory and artillery taken from Mexico be returned: That the dividing line between the two Republics shall commence in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land, in front from the southern mouth of the Bay of Corpus Christi, to run in a straight line through said Bay to the mouth of Rio de las Nueces, to follow thence the course of said river to its source; from the source of the River Nueces a straight line will be traced until it meets the actual frontier of New-Mexico in the east south-east part; it will thence follow the actual frontier of New-Mexico by the east, north and west of New-Mexico, until it meets latitude 37°, which will serve as the boundary of the two Republics from the point where it touches the frontier of New-Mexico to the Pacific: That Mexico do not establish new settlements between the Rio Grande and Nueces: That the United States pay $0,000,000 to Mexico on the ratification of the treaty: That the United States release Mexico from all public or private claims; that the Catholic religion and property shall be respected in the territory ceded to the United States: That Mexicans return to their country without hindrance or taxation: That grants of land made by Mexico be respected by the United States: That the United States binds herself, solemnly, not to admit henceforth the annexation of any district or territory comprised within the limit assigned by the present treaty to the Mexican Republic: That goods in ports now occupied by American troops pay the regular Mexican duty or be confiscated: That the United States satisfy the just claims of Mexicans injured in person or property by the American troops: That this treaty shall be ratified.

These proposals, so widely different, were firmly adhered to on either side, and consequently no approach to a treaty was made, and on the 6th September Gen. Scott notified Santa Anna that, inasmuch as two or three articles of the armistice had been broken by the Mexicans, if explanation or reparation were not given by 12 o'clock next day, hostil-

ities would be recommenced. Santa Anna replied, retorting the charge of breaking the armistice upon our army, but declining to meet Scott's requirements.

After the capture of their forts at Contreras and Churubusco the Mexicans intrenched themselves strongly at Chapultepec, at the head of the aqueducts, near the southern side of the capital, erecting works apparently impregnable, at least to so small a force as ours. On the 8th a portion of our force, about 3,000 in number, encountered from 12,000 to 15,000 Mexicans at Molino el Rey, very near Tacubaya, and a short but desperate action ensued, which resulted in a complete defeat of the Mexicans, who lost nearly 3,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners. Gen. Balderas, Gen. Leon and other distinguished officers were killed. Gen. Worth's division was engaged on our side, and against such heavy odds the loss was unavoidably large—many of the bravest officers of the army met the fate they had so often dared, among whom were Col. Martin Scott, and Col. Graham. The total loss of our brave army in this daring achievement is estimated at about 700 in killed, wounded and missing. The foundry at Molino el Rey for casting cannon was discovered to be entirely destroyed, and after an examination Gen. Scott decided to abandon the place altogether, and retired with his troops.

Gen. Scott now erected batteries in the vicinity of Molino, and also on the Tacubaya road, for the purpose of battering Chapultepec, and on the 12th, at daybreak these batteries were opened. The fire was returned from the castle with great earnestness, and continued from both sides throughout the day. The next morning the fire was resumed with the same spirit on our part, but not so on the part of the Mexicans—only occasionally returning the fire. One of their largest guns had been removed during the night. It had been determined previously to assault the work this morning, and Gen. Pillow's division, supported by Worth's, were ordered to the attack; they moved at an early hour from Molino. Chapultepec is situated on a high, isolated hill, precipitous on the north, very steep and rocky on the east and south; to the west the slope is more easy, but covered with rocks. On this side the hill is covered with a dense wood within a short distance of the top. It was through this wood, where a large force of the Mexicans was posted, that the attack was made. Our boys being at home in the woods, soon drove them from it. It was a thrilling sight, as the storming party emerged from the wood, right in the face of the guns of the work, and the ramparts lined with musketry. They found some shelter behind the rocks, and approached gradually and cautiously, and occasionally returning the fire. When within a few yards of the work, a gallant fellow, with the standard of his regiment in his hand, rushed forward to the very walls, followed by a few determined men with ladders, which they placed against the walls, and our men rushed over with a shout; the Mexicans fled, rushing out where they best could, over the walls and down the precipices. Our men, in the heat of the moment, shot every one before them, and the scene was indescribable; the works and buildings were a mass of ruins, covered with the dead and dying. The effects of so short a battering speak volumes for our ordnance and artillery. Our own siege-train of 24-pounders, and a large mortar managed by Huger and Hagner, and a portion of the siege-train taken from the Mexicans, managed by Capt. Drum of the artillery, performed wonders—every shot told; every part of the building, which is a very large one, was entirely riddled. It was occupied as a military school; and the library, which was a well-selected and valuable one, was in perfect confusion, and the books, drawing-tables, furniture, &c. were a mass of ruins. A great number of prisoners were taken, among them Gen. Bravo (who commanded) and all the pupils.

While these operations were going on, on the west, Gen. Quitman was ordered to attack on the south and east, where the Mexicans were in great numbers along the aqueduct, with defences thrown across the road; these works were carried in handsome style, and at about the same time.

The General did not halt long at Chapultepec—just long enough to give some directions—and leaving a small garrison, followed in pursuit of the Mexicans; Gen. Quitman's division by the Tacubaya road, and Worth's (Pillow was wounded in the assault) by the San Cosme. The Mexicans resisted at every step, having defences thrown across the roads; and, as our approach could only be by those roads, or straight causeways, the ground being wet and marshy on either side, the fire from their batteries was very destructive. But they were not permitted to hold any one position long, and at nightfall they were driven within the walls, and we had possession of the two gates of the city. When Gen. Quitman's division reached the Tacubaya gate it encountered the citadel—a strongly fortified place, with heavy guns, the showers of grape and canister from which were truly awful; but the General found cover for his men and maintained his position. At midnight, commissioners, with a flag, came out to the General-in-Chief, and stated that Santa Anna was marching out with his army, and that they came to surrender the city to him; and accordingly the next morning this little but gallant army—certainly not exceed-

ing 6,000 effective men—marched into the great Capital of the Mexican Republic—by metonomy, "The Halls of the Montezumas"—and hoisted the Stars and Stripes over the Constitutional Palace.

Our loss in the taking of Chapultepec and the entrance to the capital was nearly 1,000 men in killed, wounded and missing: that of the Mexicans not ascertained, but very large. Our whole loss from the end of the armistice to the 14th September was 1,673.

For the first day or two in the city our army was assailed from the windows and housetops, by musketry and all sorts of hand missiles, nor could there be a stop put to this destruction until Gen. Scott sent out a sacking party, with orders to break open every house whence molestation might come. This, with some stringent proclamations and a little imperative dealing with the priests, restored quiet and opened to our officers all the public places in the capital.

After the occupation of the city, Santa Anna devolved the supreme power on Peña y Peña, and retired with 3,000 or 4,000 men toward Puebla. Paredes and other leading Mexicans went each his way; Peña y Peña retired to Queretaro, where he attempted to assemble the National Congress, but failed, as a quorum could not be got together.

Beside the main features of the war, there were continual skirmishes, assassinations, ambuscades, attacks on trains, mails, &c.—the inseparable incidents of the occupancy of so large a territory, and especially a country peopled with men so expert in guerrilla warfare.

The operations of our fleet in the Gulf were of very little moment after the capture of Vera Cruz. About the 1st of May Com. Perry captured Tuspan after a smart skirmish; and, as a matter of course, all the smaller ports on the Gulf are in our possession.

A brief review of the operations of our forces in New-Mexico and the Californias will continue our War Chronicle for 1847.

The loose and often questionable shape of news from this far-off region, precludes the possibility of positive correctness in dates and trifling details, so that general facts only are worthy of record. . . . . On the 17th January, 1847, there was a serious insurrection of Mexicans at Taos, some distance east of Santa Fé, and formerly the frontier town of New-Mexico. Some 25 Americans, including Gov. Bent, Sheriff Lee, &c., were massacred, and their families despoiled. The insurgents were quickly overcome, some punished with death, some were whipped, others imprisoned, and the outbreak was speedily subdued; not, however, without a severe battle in the Valley of the Mora, near Santa Fé, between nearly 2,000 insurgents and Capt. Morris's command, in which the latter were completely successful, with small loss. The town of Mora was destroyed by our troops.

On the 24th January, at La Canada, thirty miles from Santa Fé, an engagement took place between about 300 Americans, under Col. Price, and a body of 2,000 Mexicans and Indians. As Col. Price approached the village, he found the Mexicans posted on the hills in every direction, in advantageous positions The artillery was soon brought to bear upon them, and the fight lasted about an hour, when they fled over the hills, where it was impossible to pursue them. Col. Price lost not a single man. The Mexicans acknowedged nearly 90 killed and wounded.

On the 29th there was a severe fight at El Embudo, between a large Mexican force and a handfull of our men under Col. Burgwin. To dislodge the Mexicans, our men had to climb a steep mountain, supporting themselves by the bushes. The Mexicans were routed with a loss of 20 killed and 60 wounded: the Americans lost but two—one killed and one wounded.

On the 3d February there was an engagement at Puebla de Taos, which lasted from 2 P. M. till dark and all the next day. Distance prevented any serious loss, and the next morning the Mexicans sued for peace and the place was delivered up.

After the murder of Gov. Bent, Col. Price, as senior military officer, took executive command in New-Mexico; and, beside the usual turbulence of a newly-subjected people, there has transpired nothing worthy of special note.

During the operations on the Rio Grande, and until after the fall of Monterey, important events were transpiring in the Californias. Several considerable battles had been fought, which placed our army in full possession of the Provinces of New-Mexico, New-Leon and the Californias—a territory larger in extent than the original thirteen States, inhabited by a considerable population, and more than 1,000 miles from the points at which the Americans commenced their movements. After the reduction of New-Mexico, Gen. Kearney, with 300 dragoons, started for California, to join Col. Fremont; but less than 200 miles west of Santa Fé he was met by an express from Col. Fremont, announcing the capture of California by the forces under the latter officer in conjunction with a small force from Com. Sloat's fleet. Kearney sent back two-thirds of his force, and with the remainder pushed on to join Fremont. Col. Fremont, who had arrived in California in the Summer of 1846, on a surveying expedition, with a force of only 62 men, was threatened with extermination if he did not immediately leave the country; yet, in spite of a vast disparity of force, he determined to defend himself, and took

position on a mountain about thirty miles from Monterey, the capital of California, where he intrenched himself and raised the flag of the United States. On the 14th June, a dozen men of Fremont's party captured an officer, 14 men and 200 horses *en route* for Castro's camp. On the 15th, at daybreak, the strong pass of Sanoma was surprised and taken with 9 cannon, 250 muskets and several officers and men. Leaving a small garrison at Sanoma, Fremont advanced 80 miles, to the Sacramento, where he had scarce arrived when an express overtook him, saying that Castro was preparing to attack Sanoma. He immediately returned, with a reinforcement of 90 riflemen raised among the American settlers in the valley of the Sacramento. A party of 20 men was sent out to reconnoitre, who fell in with 70 of Castro's dragoons—all who had crossed San Francisco Bay—and totally defeated them, killing and wounding five without harm to themselves. Castro now retreated to Santa Clara, an intrenched post on the south side of San Francisco Bay: he had 400 men and two pieces of artillery.

The country north of the Bay was now clear of hostile Mexicans, and Fremont, on the 6th July, led his command to the attack of Castro In three days he reached the American settlements on the Rio de los Americanos, and learned that Castro was retreating south, toward Ciudad de los Angelos, (City of the Angels,) 400 miles distant. Fremont resolved to pursue him, and at the moment of starting, heard for the first time of positive war between the United States and Mexico—that Monterey (in California) had been taken by Com. Sloat, and the Stars and Stripes raised there on the 7th July, and that the fleet would coöperate in the pursuit of Castro.

Shortly after the occupation of Monterey, Com. Stockton took command of the Pacific squadron, and Com. Sloat sailed for the United States. The pursuit of Castro was unremitting, and the flight of that chief equally so; and on the 12th of August Stockton and Fremont entered the City of the Angels without resistance—Pico the Mexican Governor and all other authorities having fled. Stockton took possession of the whole country, and appointed Fremont governor.

Thenceforward the Californias have remained passably tranquil: here and there a feeble attempt at revolt, and a few skirmishes of small moment, have, as a matter of course, marked our occupation. In fact, so little employment had the sword in enforcing subordination, that our officers have found sufficient time for jealousies and quarrels among themselves—as yet undeveloped in their causes—resulting in the formal arrest of Fremont by Kearney, and the arrival of both at Washington—Fremont to be tried by a Court-Martial, (now in session,) and Kearney as principal accuser.

Our present position in Mexico is, briefly, this: All her Gulf and Ocean ports, except those on the Pacific south of San Blas, (mouth of the Tolototlan,) are in our possession: the Provinces of Tamaulipas, Coahuila, New-Leon, Zacatecas, Durango, Chihuahua, New-Mexico, Alta California, Old California, part of Sonora, most of Vera Cruz, part of Puebla and part of Mexico have been overrun by our troops, and may be considered effectually occupied: her chief ports of entry (except Acapulco) are in our hands, and all commerce is through American channels: Gen. Taylor has a small force still at Walnut Springs—several parties of his division being busily employed in keeping the roads to Camargo and the Brazos clear of guerrillas of Urrea's command: (Gen. T. about to visit the United States on furlough: Gen. Scott in complete possession of the City of Mexico, awaiting heavy reinforcements now on the march to join him—and at the same time awaiting the decision of our Government as to the course to be pursued: our fleet inactive in the Gulf, there being nothing to do except transport our troops and ammunition: Santa Anna retired from the Presidency, and, with the remnant of an army, growing "small by degrees and beautifully less," still vowing vengeance and destruction to the invaders: Peña y Peña, nominal President, neither able nor willing to end the war: all our lines of communication hedged in with intangible guerrilla parties, who omit no opportunity to kill and plunder anything and everything American: all over Mexico the people of all classes hating us more religiously than ever—more ready than ever to resist our overtures and defy our power: and, finally, Peace, in any probable form, distant almost beyond the hope of overtaking—there being no reliable Government in Mexico to make a treaty with, should one never so acceptable be proposed.

ARNOLD'S PASS TO ANDRE.

HEADQUARTERS, ROBINSON'S HOUSE,
September 22, 1780.

Permit Mr. John Anderson to pass the Guard to the White Plains or below, if he chooses, he being on Public Business, by my Direction.

BENEDICT ARNOLD, M. Gen'l.

POLK'S PASS TO SANTA ANNA.

The Commander of our Naval forces in the Gulf is hereby directed not to obstruct the passage of Santa Anna and Suite to Mexico, should he desire to return thither.

JAMES K. POLK, President.

May 15, 1846.

THE WAR ON MEXICO.

SPEECH OF HON. THOMAS CORWIN; DELIVERED IN THE U. S. SENATE FEB. 11, 1847.

(CONCLUSION.)

..... I AM somewhat at a loss to know on what plan of operations gentlemen having charge of this war intend to proceed. We hear much said of the terror of your arms. The affrighted Mexican, it is said, when you shall have drenched his country in blood, will sue for peace, and thus you will indeed "conquer peace." This is the heroic and savage tone in which we have heretofore been lectured by our friends on the other side of the Chamber, especially by the Senator from Michigan, (Gen. CASS.) But suddenly the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations comes to us with the smooth phrase of diplomacy, made potent by the gentle suasion of gold. The Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs calls for thirty millions of money and ten thousand regular troops; these we are assured shall "conquer peace," if the obstinate Celt refuses to treat till we shall whip him in another field of blood. What a delightful scene in the Nineteenth Century of the Christian era! What an interesting sight to see these two representatives of war and peace moving in grand procession through the Halls of the Montezumas! The Senator from Michigan, (Gen. CASS,) red with the blood of recent slaughter, the gory spear of Achilles in his hand, and the hoarse clarion of war in his mouth, blowing a blast "so loud and deep" that the sleeping echoes of the lofty Cordilleras start from their caverns and return the sound, till every ear from Panama to Santa Fé is deafened with the roar. By his side, with "modest mien and downcast look," comes the Senator from Arkansas, (Mr. SEVIER,) covered from head to foot with a gorgeous robe, glittering and embossed with three millions of shining gold, putting to shame "the wealth of Ormus or of Ind." The olive of Minerva graces his brow, in his right hand is the delicate rebeck, from which are breathed in Lydian measure, notes "that tell of nought but love and peace." I fear very much, you will scarcely be able to explain to the simple, savage mind of the half-civilized Mexicans, the puzzling dualism of this scene, at once gorgeous and grotesque. Sir, I scarcely understand the meaning of all this myself. If we are to vindicate our rights by battles—in bloody fields of war—let us do it. If that is not the plan, why then let us call back our armies into our own territory, and propose a treaty with Mexico, based upon the proposition that money is better for her and land is better for us. Thus we can treat Mexico like an equal, and do honor to ourselves. But what is it you ask? You have taken from Mexico one-fourth of her terrritory, and you now propose to run a line comprehending about another third, and for what? I ask, Mr. President, for what? What has Mexico got from you, for parting with two-thirds of her domain? She has given you ample redress for every injury of which you have complained. She has submitted to the award of your Commissioners and up to the time of the rupture with Texas faithfully paid it. And for all that she has lost, (not through or by you, but which loss has been your gain,) what requital do we, her strong, rich, robust neighbor, make? Do we send our missionaries there to "point the way to Heaven?" Or do we send the schoolmasters to pour daylight into her dark places, to aid her infant strength to conquer freedom, and reap the fruit of the independence herself alone had won? No, no, none of this do we. But we send regiments, storm towns, and our Colonels prate of liberty in the midst of the solitudes their ravages have made. They proclaim the empty forms of social compact to a people bleeding and maimed with wounds received in defending their hearth-stones against the invasion of these very men who shoot them down, and then exhort them to be free. Your Chaplains of the Navy throw aside the New Testament and seize a Bill of Rights. The Rev. Don Walter Colton I see, abandons the sermon on the mount, and betakes himself to Blackstone and Kent, and is elected a Justice of the Peace! He takes military possession of some town in California, and instead of teaching the plan of the atonement and the way of salvation to the poor, ignorant Celt, he presents Colt's pistol to his ear, and calls on him to take "trial by jury and habeas corpus," or nine bullets in his head. Oh! Mr. President, are you not the lights of the earth, if not its salt? You, you are indeed opening the eyes of the blind in Mexico, with a most emphatic and exoteric power. Sir, if all this were not a sad, mournful truth, it would be the very "*ne plus ultra*" of the ridiculous.

But sir, let us see what, as the Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations explains it, we are to get by the combined processes of conquest and treaty.

What is the territory, Mr. President, which you propose to wrest from Mexico? It is consecrated to the heart of the Mexican by many a well-fought battle with his old Cas-

tillian master. His Bunker-Hills and Saratogas and Yorktowns are there! The Mexican can say, "There I bled for liberty! and shall I surrender that consecrated home of my affections to the Anglo-Saxon invaders? What do they want with it? They have Texas already. They have possessed themselves of the territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande. What else do they want? To what shall I point my children as memorials of that independence, which I bequeath to them, when those battle-fields shall have passed from my possession?"

Sir, had one come and demanded Bunker-Hill of the people of Massachusetts, had England's Lion ever showed himself there, is there a man over 13 and under 90 who would not have been ready to meet him—is there a river on this Continent that would not have run red with blood—is there a field but would have been piled high with the unburied bones of slaughtered Americans before these consecrated battle-fields of liberty should have been wrested from us? But this same American goes into a sister Republic, and says to poor, weak Mexico, "Give up your territory—you are unworthy to possess it—I have got one-half already—all I ask of you is to give up the other!" England might as well, in the circumstances I have described, have come and demanded of us, "Give up the Atlantic slope—give up this trifling territory from Allegany Mountains to the Sea; it is only from Maine to St. Mary's—only about one-third of your Republic, and the least interesting portion of it." What would be the response? They would say, we must give this up to John Bull. Why? "He wants room." The Senator from Michigan says he must have this. Why, my worthy Christian brother, on what principle of justice? "I want room!"

Sir, look at this pretence of want of room. With twenty millions of people you have about one thousand millions of acres of land, inviting settlement by every conceivable argument—bringing them down to a quarter of a dollar an acre, and allowing every man to squat where he pleases. But the Senator from Michigan says we will be two hundred millions in a few years, and we want room. If I were a Mexican I would tell you, "Have you not room in your own country to bury your dead men? If you come into mine we will greet you with bloody hands, and welcome you to hospitable graves."

Why, says the Chairman of this Committee of Foreign Relations, it is the most reasonable thing in the world! We ought to have the Bay of San Francisco. Why? Because it is the best Harbor on the Pacific! It has been my fortune, Mr. President, to have practiced a good deal in criminal courts in the course of my life, but I never yet heard a thief, arraigned for stealing a horse, plead that it was the best horse that he could find in the country! We want California. What for? Why, says the Senator from Michigan, we will have it; and the Senator from South Carolina, with a very mistaken view, I think, of policy, says, you can't keep our people from going there. I do n't desire to prevent them. Let them go and seek their happiness in whatever country or clime it pleases them

All I ask of them is, not to require this Government to protect them with that banner consecrated to war waged for principles—eternal, enduring truth. Sir, it is not meet that our old flag should throw its protecting folds over expeditions for lucre or for land.—But you still say you want room for your people. This has been the plea of every robber chief from Nimrod to the present hour. I dare say when Tamerlane descended from his throne built of seventy thousand human skulls, and marched his ferocious battalions to farther slaughter, I dare say he said, "I want room." Bajazet was another gentleman of kindred tastes and wants with us Anglo-Saxons—he "wanted room." Alexander, too, the mighty "Macedonian madman," when he wandered with his Greeks to the plains of India, and fought a bloody battle on the very ground where recently England and the Sikhs engaged in strife for "room," was no doubt in quest of some California there. Many a Monterey had he to storm, to get "room." Sir, he made quite as much of that sort of history as you ever will. Mr. President, do you remember the last chapter in that history? It is soon read. Oh, I wish we could but understand its moral. Ammon's son, (so was Alexander named,) after all his victories, died drunk in Babylon! The vast empire he conquered to "get room," became the prey of the Generals he had trained; it was disparted, torn to pieces, and so ended. Sir, there is a very significant appendix; it is this: The descendants of the Greeks, of Alexander's Greeks, are now governed by a descendant of Atilla! Mr. President, while we are fighting for room, let us ponder deeply this appendix. I was somewhat amazed the other day, to hear the Senator from Michigan declare that Europe had quite forgotten us, till these battles waked them up. I suppose the Senator feels grateful to the President for "waking up" Europe. Does the President, who is, I hope, read in civic as well as military lore, remember the saying of one who had pondered upon history long—long, too, upon Man, his nature and true destiny? Montesquieu did not think highly of this way of "waking up."—"Happy," says he, "is that nation whose annals are tiresome."

The Senator from Michigan has a different view of this. He thinks that a nation is not distinguished until it is distinguished in war.

He fears that the slumbering faculties of Europe have not been able to ascertain that there are twenty millions of Anglo-Saxons here—making railroads and canals, and speeding all the arts of Peace to the utmost accomplishment of the most refined civilization!—They do not know it! And what is the wonderful expedient which this Democratic method of making history would adopt in order to make us known? Storming cities, desolating peaceful, happy homes, shooting men—ay, Sir such is war—and shooting women too.

Sir, I have read in some account of your battle of Monterey, of a lovely Mexican girl, who, with the benevolence of an angel in her bosom, and the robust courage of a hero in her heart, was busily engaged during the bloody conflict, amid the crash of falling houses, the groans of the dying and the wild shriek of battle, in carrying water to slake the burning thirst of the wounded of either host. While bending over a wounded American soldier, a cannon ball struck her and blew her to atoms! Sir, I do not charge my brave, generous-hearted countrymen who fought that fight with this. No, no—we who send them, we who know that scenes like this, which might send tears of sorrow "down Pluto's iron cheek," are the invariable, inevitable attendants on War, *we* are accountable for this; and this is the way we are to be made known to Europe. This—*this* is to be the undying renown of free Republican America! "She has stormed a city—killed many of its inhabitants of both sexes—she has room." *So* it will read. Sir, if this were our only history, then may God of his mercy grant that its volume may speedily come to a close.

Why is it, sir, that we of the United States, a people of yesterday, compared with the older nations of the world, should be waging war for territory, for "room?" Look at your country, extending from the Alleghany Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, capable itself of sustaining in comfort a larger population than will be in the whole Union for one hundred years to come. Over this vast expanse of territory your population is now so sparse that I believe we provided at the last session a regiment of mounted men to guard the mail, from the frontier of Missouri to the mouth of the Columbia, and yet you persist in the ridiculous assertion, "I want room!"—One would imagine, from the frequent reiteration of the complaint, that you had a bursting, teeming population, whose energy was paralyzed, whose enterprise was crushed for want of space. Why should we be so weak or wicked as to offer this idle apology for ravaging a neighboring republic? It will impose on no one at home or abroad.

Do we not know, Mr. President, that it is a law, never to be repealed, that falsehood shall be short-lived? Was it not ordained of old that truth only shall abide forever?—Whatever we may say to-day, or whatever we may write in our books, the stern tribunal of History will review it all, detect falsehood, and bring us to judgment before that posterity which shall bless or curse us as we may act *now*, wisely or otherwise. We may hide in the grave, (which awaits us all,) in vain; we may hope there, like the foolish bird that hides its head in the sand, in the vain belief that its body is not seen, yet even there this preposterous excuse of want of "room," shall be laid bare, and the quick-coming future will decide that it was a hypocritical pretence, under which we sought to conceal the avarice which prompted us to covet and to seize by force *that* which was not ours.

Mr. President, this uneasy desire to augment our territory has depraved the moral sense, and blunted the otherwise keen sagacity of our people. What has been the fate of all nations who have acted upon the idea that they must advance! Our young orators cherish this notion with a fervid, but fatally mistaken zeal. They call it by the mysterious name of "destiny." "Our destiny," they say, is "onward," and hence they argue, with ready sophistry, the propriety of seizing upon any territory and any people that may lay in the way of our "fated" advance. Recently these Progressives have grown classical; some assiduous student of antiquities has helped them to a patron saint. They have wandered back into the desolated Pantheon, and there, among the Polytheistic relics of that "pale mother of dead empires," they have found a god whom these Romans, centuries gone by, baptized "Terminus."

Sir, I have heard much, and read somewhat of this gentleman Terminus. Alexander, of whom I have spoken, was a devotee of this divinity. We have seen the end of him and his empire. It was said to be an attribute of this god that he must *always* advance, and never recede. So both republican and imperial Rome believed. It was, as they said, their destiny. And for a while it did seem to be even so. Roman Terminus did advance. Under the eagles of Rome he was carried from his home on the Tiber, to the farthest East on one hand, and to the far West, among the barbarous tribes of western Europe, on the other. But at length the time came when retributive justice had become "a destiny." The despised Gaul calls out to the contemned Goth, and Attila, with his Huns, answers back the battle shout to both. The "blue-eyed Nations of the North," in succession, or united, pour forth their countless hosts of warriors upon Rome and Rome's always-advancing god Terminus. And now the battle-ax of the barbarian strikes down the conquering eagle of Rome. Terminus at last recedes,

slowly at first, but finally he is driven to Rome, and from Rome to Byzantium. Whoever would know the farther fate of this Roman Deity, so recently taken under the patronage of American Democracy, may find ample gratification of his curiosity in the luminous pages of Gibbon's "Decline and Fall." Such will find that Rome thought as you now think, that it was her destiny to conquer provinces and nations, and no doubt she sometimes said as you say, "I will conquer a peace." And where now is she; the Mistress of the World? The spider weaves his web in her palaces, the owl sings his watch-song in her towers. Teutonic power now lords it over the servile remnant, the miserable memento of old and once omnipotent Rome. Sad, very sad, are the lessons which Time has written for us.—Through and in them all I see nothing but the inflexible execution of that old law which ordains as eternal that cardinal rule, "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's goods, nor *any thing* which is his." Since I have lately heard so much about the dismemberment of Mexico, I have looked back to see how, in the course of events, which some call "Providence," it has fared with other nations who engaged in this work of dismemberment. I see that in the latter half of the Eighteenth Century, three powerful nations, Russia, Austria and Prussia, united in the dismemberment of Poland. They said, too, as you say, "it is our destiny." They "wanted room." Doubtless each of these thought, with his share of Poland, his power was too strong ever to fear invasion, or even insult. One had his California, another his New-Mexico, and the third his Vera Cruz, Did they remain untouched and incapable of harm? Alas! No—far, very far from it. Retributive justice must fulfill its destiny too. A very few years pass off, and we hear of a new man, a Corsican lieutenant, the self-named "armed soldier of Democracy," Napoleon. He ravages Austria, covers her land with blood, drives the Northern Cæsar from his capital, and sleeps in his palace. Austria may now remember how her power trampled upon Poland. Did she not pay dear, very dear, for her California?

But has Prussia no atonement to make?—You see this same Napoleon, the blind instrument of Providence, at work there. The thunders of his cannon at Jena proclaim the work of retribution for Poland's wrongs; and the successors of the Great Frederick, the drill-sergeant of Europe, are seen flying across the sandy plain that surrounds their capitol, right glad if they may escape captivity or death. But how fares it with the Autocrat of Russia? Is he secure in his share of the spoils of Poland? No. Suddenly we see, sir, six hundred thousand armed men marching to Moscow. Does his Vera Cruz protect him now? Far from it. Blood, slaughter, desolation spread abroad over the land and finally the conflagration of the old commercial metropolis of Russia closes the retribution; she must pay for her share in the dismemberment of her weak and impotent neighbor. Mr. President, a mind more prone to look for the judgments of Heaven in the doings of men than mine, cannot fail in this to see the Providence of God. When Moscow burned it seemed as if the earth was lighted up, that the Nations might behold the scene. As that mighty sea of fire gathered and heaved and rolled upward, and yet higher, till its flames licked the stars, and fired the whole Heavens, it did seem as though the God of Nations was writing in characters of flame on the front of His throne, that doom that shall fall upon the strong nation which tramples in scorn upon the weak. And what fortune awaits him, the appointed executor of this work, when it was all done? He, too, conceived the notion that his destiny pointed onward to universal dominion. France was too small—Europe, he thought should bow down before him. But as soon as this idea took possession of his soul, he too becomes powerless. His Terminus must recede too. Right there, while he witnessed the humiliation, and doubtless meditated the subjugation of Russia, He who holds the winds in his fist, gathered the snows of the north and blew them upon his six hundred thousand men; they fled—they froze—they perished. And now the mighty Napoleon, who had resolved on universal dominion, *he* too is summoned to answer for the violation of that ancient law, "Thou shalt not covet any thing which is thy neighbors." How is the mighty fallen.—He, beneath whose proud footstep Europe trembled, he is now an exile at Elba, and now finally a prisoner on the rock of St. Helena, and there on a barren island, in an unfrequented sea, in the crater of an extinguished volcano, *there* is the death-bed of the mighty conqueror. All his *annexations* have come to that! His last hour is now come, and he, the man of *destiny*, he who had rocked the world as with the throes of an earthquake, is now powerless, still—even as the beggar, so he died. On the wings of a tempest that raged with unwonted fury, up to the throne of the only Power that controlled him while he lived, went the fiery soul of that wonderful warrior, another witness to the existence of that eternal decree, that they who do not rule in righteousness, shall perish from the earth.—He has found "room" at last. And France, *she* too has found "room." Her "eagles" now no longer scream along the banks of the Danube, the Po, and the Boristhenes. They have returned home to their old eyrie, between the Alps, the Rhine, and the Pyrenees; so shall it be with yours. You may car-

ry them to the loftiest peaks of the Cordilleras, they may wave with insolent triumph in the Halls of the Montezumas, the armed men of Mexico may quail before them, but the weakest hand in Mexico uplifted in prayer to the God of Justice, may call down against you a Power, in the presence of which the iron hearts of your warriors shall be turned into ashes.

Mr. President, if the history of our race has established any truth, it is but a confirmation of what is written, "the way of the transgressor is hard." Inordinate ambition, wantoning in power, and spurning the humble maxims of justice has—ever has—and ever shall end in ruin. Strength cannot always trample upon weakness—the humble shall be exalted—the bowed down will at length be lifted up. It is by faith in the law of strict justice, and the practice of its precepts, that nations alone can be saved. All the annals of the human race, sacred and profane, are written over with this great truth, in characters of living light. It is my fear, my fixed belief, that in this invasion, this war with Mexico, we have forgotten this vital truth.—Why is it that we have been drawn into this whirlpool of war? How clear and strong was the light that shone upon the path of duty a year ago! The last disturbing question with England was settled—our power extended its peaceful sway from the Atlantic to the Pacific; from the Alleghanies we looked out upon Europe, and from the tops of the Stony Mountains we could descry the shores of Asia; a rich commerce with all the nations of Europe poured wealth and abundance into our lap on the Atlantic side, while an unoccupied commerce of three hundred millions of Asiatics waited on the Pacific for our enterprise to come and possess it. One hundred millions of dollars will be wasted in this fruitless war. Had this money of the people been expended in making a railroad from your Northern Lakes to the Pacific, as one of your citizens has begged of you in vain, you would have made a highway for the world between Asia and Europe. Your capitol then would be within thirty or forty days travel of any and every point on the map of the civilized world. Through this great artery of trade, you would have carried through the great heart of your own country, the teas of China, and the spices of India, to the markets of England and France. Why, why, Mr. President, did we abandon the enterprises of Peace, and betake ourselves to the barbarous achievements of War? Why did we "forsake *this* fair and fertile field to batten on that moor."

But, Mr. President, if farther acquisition of territory is to be the result either of conquest or treaty, then I scarcely know which should be preferred, eternal war with Mexico, or the hazards of internal commotion at home, which last I fear *may* come if another province is to be added to our territory. There is one topic connected with this subject which I tremble when I approach, and yet I cannot forbear to notice it. It meets you in every step you take. It threatens you which way soever you go in the prosecution of this war. I allude to the question of slavery. Opposition to its farther extension, it must be obvious to every one, is a deeply-rooted determination with men of all parties in what we call the non-slaveholding States. New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, three of the most powerful, have already sent their legislative instructions here—so it will be, I doubt not, in all the rest. It is vain now to speculate about the reasons for this. Gentlemen of the South may call it prejudice, passion, hypocrisy, fanaticism. I shall not dispute with them now on that point. The great fact that it is so, and not otherwise, is what it concerns us to know. You nor I cannot alter or change this opinion if we would. These people only say, we will not. cannot consent that you shall carry slavery where it does not already exist. They do not seek to disturb you in that institution, as it exists in your States. Enjoy it if you will, and as you will. This is their language, this their determination. How is it in the South? Can it be expected that they should expend in common, their blood and treasure in the acquisition of immense territory, and then willingly forego the right to carry thither their slaves, and inhabit the conquered territory if they please to do so? Sir, I know the feelings and opinions of the South too well to calculate on this. Nay, I believe they would even contend to any extremity for the mere *right*, had they no wish to exert it. I believe (and I confess I tremble when the conviction presses upon me) that there is equal obstinacy on both sides of this fearful question. If then we persist in war, which if it terminate in anything short of a mere wanton waste of blood as well as money, must end (as this bill proposes) in the acquisition of territory, to which at once this controversy must attach—this bill would seem to be nothing less than a bill to produce internal commotion. Should we prosecute this war another moment, or expend one dollar in the purchase or conquest of a single acre of Mexican land, the North and the South are brought into collision on a point where neither will yield.—Who can foresee or foretell the result! Who so bold or reckless as to look such a conflict in the face unmoved! I do not envy the heart of him who can realize the possibility of such a conflict without emotions too painful to be endured. Why then shall we, the representatives of the Sovereign States of this Union—the chosen guardians of this confederated Republic, why should we precipitate this fear-

ful struggle by continuing a war, the results of which must be to force us at once upon it? Sir, rightly considered, *this* is treason, treason to the Union, treason to the dearest interests, the loftiest aspirations, the most cherished hopes of our constituents. It is a crime to risk the possibility of such a contest. It is a crime of such infernal hue that every other in the catalogue of iniquity, when compared with it, whitens into virtue. Oh, Mr. President, it does seem to me, if Hell itself could yawn and vomit up the fiends that inhabit its penal abodes, commissioned to disturb the harmony of this world, and dash the fairest prospect of happiness that ever allured the hopes of men, the first step in the consummation of this diabolical purpose would be, to light up the fires of internal war, and plunge the sister States of this Union into the bottomless gulf of civil strife. We stand this day on the crumbling brink of that gulf—we see its bloody eddies wheeling and boiling before us—shall we not pause before it be too late? How plain again is here the path, I may add the only way, of duty, of prudence, of true patriotism. Let us abandon all idea of acquiring farther territory, and by consequence cease at once to prosecute this war.—Let us call home our armies, and bring them at once within our own acknowledged limits. Show Mexico that you are sincere when you say you desire nothing by conquest. She has learned that she cannot encounter you in war, and if she had not, she is too weak to disturb you here. Tender her peace, and my life on it, she will then accept it. But whether she shall or not, you will have peace without her consent. It is your invasion that has made war, your retreat will restore peace. Let us then close forever the approaches of internal feud, and so return to the ancient concord and the old ways of national prosperity and permanent glory. Let us here, in this temple consecrated to the Union, perform a solemn lustration; let us wash Mexican blood from our hands, and on these altars, in the presence of that image of the Father of his Country that looks down upon us, swear to preserve honorable peace with all the world, and eternal brotherhood with each other.

TOM CORWIN—PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATION.

Judge H——, an old and respectable citizen of Franklin County, related to us, some years since, the following anecdote of Gov. Corwin, which we do not recollect ever to have seen in print:

At the time the "Wagon Boy" was first sent to the Legislature by the good people of Warren, he found a law on the statute-book providing for the punishment of certain offences by public whipping. It was no unusual thing at that day to see a whipping-post in every court-house yard, where, whenever occasion required, the stealers of pigs and chickens were drawn up by the sheriff, and received "thirty-nine lashes on the bare back, well laid on." Tom was made Chairman of the Judiciary Committee in the House; and being, as is well known, a man who is dead set against all such relics of barbarism as public whipping, forthwith brought in a bill to repeal the aforesaid enactment. The bill met with considerable opposition from the "Old Hunkers," among whom was one old gentleman from the Western Reserve, who was particularly horrified at the idea of repealing what he termed the wisest and most practical enactment in our whole criminal code. Corwin made an eloquent speech when the question of engrossment was before the House, appealing to the members, as Christian legislators and enlightened freemen of the Nineteenth Century, to come up and erase this relic of the dark ages from the statute-book of the great republican State of Ohio. He took his seat—the House completely electrified with the eloquent powers of the young orator. The old Yankee arose, and replied as follows:

"Mr. Speaker, all the gentleman from Warren has said is well enough in its way. I am glad to see young men of our State growing up inspired with those feelings of philanthropy which the gentleman has so eloquently given utterance to. But that is not the thing. We must look at the matter in a practical light. Now I can give one illustration in favor of my side of the question that will entirely upset all the gentleman's fine-spun theories. You know, Mr. Speaker, I was born and raised in the State of Connecticut. A law similar to this has been for years in force in that State, where its effects are most salutary. You once expose a rascal to the ignominious disgrace of a public whipping, and he clears out—leaves the State—and you are never troubled with him afterward. Out of hundreds I have known to be whipped there, I never knew one of them to show his face in that community afterward."

The gentleman sat down, satisfied that his "practical illustration" was a clincher, and would kill the bill. Corwin arose very gravely, and remarked:

"I have often endeavored, Mr. Speaker, to solve the question why there was such an immense emigration from Connecticut to the West, but always, until now, without success. The gentleman has explained it to my entire satisfaction."

Corwin's bill passed. [Ohio paper.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES:

By the Whigs of Massachusetts, in Convention at Springfield, Sept. 29, 1847.

Resolved, That the Annexation of Texas gave the first strong impulse to the desire for the acquisition of foreign lands, and created a national appetite, which, if not seasonably corrected, may lead to the destruction of our most cherished rights, and the overthrow of our civil institutions, in the ingulfing vortex of military depotism.

Resolved, That the war with Mexico,—the predicted result, if not the legitimate offspring, of the Annexation of Texas—begun in a palpable violation of the Constitution, and the usurpation of the powers of Congress by the President, and carried on in reckless indifference and disregard of the blood and treasure of the Nation,—can have no object which can be effected, but the acquisition of Mexican territory; and the acquisition of Mexican territory, under the circumstances of the country—unless under adequate securities for the protection of human liberty—can have no other probable result than the ultimate advancement of the sectional supremacy of the Slave Power.

Resolved, That the Whigs of Massachusetts are not prepared for this result: they see, therefore, no rational or justifiable object in the protracted prosecution of the war, and rejoice in every manifestation of the return of peace; for although sanctioned by a portion of the Whigs in its earliest movements, as a measure for the preservation of the army—then in peril by the unauthorized acts of the President—yet the war itself, while prosecuted to secure the sectional supremacy of the Slave Power, or the conquest and dismemberment of the Mexican Republic, has never had and never can have, the sanction and approbation of the Whigs of Massachusetts.

Resolved, Therefore, that the great and permanent interests of the American Union as it is, and the highest and brightest hopes of the liberties and the rights of our race on the American Continent, require of the great North American Republic to stay her hands, already too deeply stained in the blood shed in this unnatural war between the two great Republics of this Continent, and inscribe on her standard, now waving victoriously over the Halls of the Montezumas, and deeply on the hearts of her Rulers—as her well-considered and unchangeable purpose—"Peace with Mexico without dismemberment—No addition of Mexican Territory to the American Union."

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this Convention, this course of policy and action would form a basis on which the whole patriotism, and intelligence, and moral worth of the country might honestly rally and securely stand; while it would place our country eminently in the right, and show to the world that we are, as a nation, as invincible in moral principle as in military power, and that we can conquer a peace with Mexico by first conquering in ourselves the raging thirst of military glory and the mad ambition of foreign conquest.

Resolved, That if this course of policy shall be rejected, and the war shall be prosecuted to the final subjugation or dismemberment of Mexico, the Whigs of Massachusetts now declare, and put this declaration of their purpose on record, that Massachusetts will never consent that Mexican territory, however acquired, shall become a part of the American Union, unless on the unalterable condition that "there shall be neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude therein, otherwise than in the punishment of crime."

Resolved, That in making this declaration of her purpose, Massachusetts announces no new principle of action in regard to her sister States, and makes no new application of principles already acknowledged. She merely states the great American principle embodied in our Declaration of Independence—the political equality of persons in the civil States; the principle adopted in the legislation of the States under the Confederation—and sanctioned by the Constitution—in the admission of all the new States formed from the only territory belonging to the Union at the adoption of the Constitution; it is, in short, the imperishable principle set forth in the ever-memorable Ordinance of 1787, which has, for more than half a century been the fundamental law of human liberty in the great Valley of the Lakes, the Ohio and Mississippi—with what brilliant success, and with what unparalleled results, let the great and growing States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin answer and declare.

Resolved, That the Whigs of Massachusetts, regard the great interests of Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures as so inseparably connected, that National measures injurious to either are injurious to all; that the increased and rapidly-increasing Agricultural products of the great West require great and increasing facilities of commercial transport; that the regulation of Commerce, both internal and external, is placed by the Constitution among the clearly-expressed and undoubted powers of Congress; and that the improvement of the great Lakes and Rivers of the West, by the construction of harbors on the Lakes, and the removal of obstructions from the Rivers, is among the most obviously just and necessary uses of this important power; and would greatly tend, by the increase of internal trade and commerce, to the rapid advancement of these great interests of the country.

Resolved, Therefore, that the Veto by the President of the River and Harbor bill of the last Congress was an act of wanton injury to the great interests not only of the West, but of all interests connected with them, and of unmitigated wrong and insult to the Congress that passed it, and ought never to be forgotten until the Veto is annihilated by a two-thirds vote, or by the election of a President who will exercise the Constitutional power, as it was made to be executed, and as it has been executed by every President from George Washington down to—but not including—James K. Polk.

Resolved, That the great Whig doctrines of Protection to American Industry, Capital and Labor—a sound and uniform Currency for the People as well as the Government—a well-regulated system of Internal Improvement, especially in reference to the internal commerce of the great lakes and rivers of the West—uncompromising hostility to the Sub-Treasury, to Executive usurpations of the powers of Congress, and to all wars for conquest, and to all acquisitions of territory in any manner what-

ever for the diffusion and perpetuity of Slavery and for the extension and permanency of the Slave Power, are now—as they have been—cardinal principles in the policy of the Whigs of Massachusetts, and form, in their judgment, the broad and deep foundations on which rest, and ever must rest, the prospective hopes, and the true and enduring interests of the whole country.

Resolved, That whenever the Democracy of Massachusetts shall be able to set before us a model of their radical doctrines in actual practice, in any of our sister States, where justice is more fully and more ably administered; where legislation is more pure and more fairly applied to all interests and classes; where the execution of the laws is more impartial and just; where the equality of persons and the security of their rights are practically greater; where the acquisition of wealth, of knowledge and of power is more open to all; where education in all its branches is more fully imparted to all classes, or the institutions of benevolence more fully sustained; where the necessaries, the comforts and the conveniences of life are more universally and more equally diffused: and where the functions of government—leading to these results—have been fulfilled and sustained at less expense than in Massachusetts: then—and not till then—will the Whigs of Massachusetts give heed to their complaints, regard their denunciations, believe in their professions, and trust in the recently-selected head and embodiment of their principles.

TABLE,

Showing the Value of Foreign Coins, Weights and Measures.

RATES AT WHICH FOREIGN MONEY OR CURRENCY ARE FIXED BY LAW.		
Franc, of France or Begium	$0	18 6-10
Florin, of Netherlands		40
Florin, of Southern States of Germany.		40
Guilder, of Netherlands		40
Livre. (Tournois) of France		18 1-2
Lira, of the Lombard Venetian Kingdom		16
Lira, of Tuscany		16
Lira, of Sardinia		18 6-10
Milrea, of Portugal	1	12
Milrea, of Azores		83 1-8
Marc Banco, of Hamburg		35
Pound Sterling, of Great Britain	4	84
Pound, of British Provinces of Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, Newfoundland and Canada	4	00
Pagoda of India	1	84
Real Vellon, of Spain		5
Real Plate, of Spain		10
Rupee Company		44 1-2
Rupee, of British India		44 1-2
Specie Dollar, of Denmark	1	5
Rix Dollar, or Thaler, of Prussia and the Northern States of Germany		69
Rix Dollar, of Bremen		78 3-4
Rouble, of Russia		75
Specie Dollar, of Sweden and Norway.	1	06
Florin, of Austria		48 1-2
Ducat, of Naples		80
Ounce, of Sicily	2	40
Tale of China	1	48
Leghorn Livre		16

TABLE OF FOREIGN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, REDUCED TO THE STANDARD OF THE U. STATES:

Amsterdam.		
100 lbs., 1 centner	pounds	103·93
Last of grain	bushels	85·25
Ahm of wine	gallons	41·00
Amsterdam foot	foot	0·93
Antwerp foot	foot	0·94
Rhineland foot	foot	1·03
Amsterdam ell	feet	2·26
Ell of the Hague	feet	2·22
Ell of the Brabant	feet	2·30
China.		
Tael	ounce	1 1-2
16 taels 1 catty	pounds	1 1-2
100 catties 1 picul	pounds	133 1-4
England.		
Old ale gallon	gallon	1·22
Imperial gallon	gallon	1·20
Old wine gallon	gallon	1·00
Quarter of grain, or 8 imperial bush.	bush.	8·25
Imperial corn bushel, or 8 imp'l gall.	bush.	1·03
Old Winchester bushel	bush.	1·00
Imperial yard	inches	36·00
Troy pound	pounds avoirdupois	144·175
France.		
Metre	feet	3·28
Decimetre (1-10th metre)	inches	3·94
Velt	gallons	2·00
Hectolitre	gallons	26·42
Decalitre	gallons	2·64
Litre	pints	2·11
Kilolitre	feet	35·32
Hectolitre	bushels	2·84
Decalitre	quarts	9·08
Millier	pounds	2·20
Quintal	pounds	220·51
Kilogramme	pounds	2·24
Portugal		
100 pounds	pounds	101·19
22 pounds (1 arrobe)	pounds	22·26
4 arrobes, of 22 pounds, (1 quintal)	pounds	89·05
Alquiere	bushels	4·75
Mojo, of grain	bushels	23·03
Last, of salt	bushels	70·00
Almude, of wine	gallons.	4·37
Russia.		
100 pounds, of 32 laths each	pounds	90·26
Chertwert, of grain	bushels	5·95
Vedro, of wine	gallons	3·25
Petersburg foot	foot	1·18
Moscow foot	foot	1·10
Food	pounds	1.36
Sweden.		
100 pounds, or 5 lispunds	pounds	73·76
Can, of can	bushels	7·42
Last	bushels	35·00
Cann, of wine	gallons	69·09
Ell, of cloth	feet	1·95
Smyrna.		
100 pounds, (1 quintal)	pounds	169·42
Oke	pounds	2·83
Quiltal, of grain	bushels	1·46
Quiltal, of wine	gallons	13·50

ELECTIONS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

Presidents.	*Time of Service.*	*Vice Presidents.*	*When Elected*
1..George Washington	1789 to 1797	John Adams	1789, 1792
2..John Adams	1797 to 1801	Thomas Jefferson	1796
3..Thomas Jefferson	1801 to 1809	Aaron Burr	1800
4..James Madison	1809 to 1817	George Clinton	1804, 1808
5..James Monroe	1817 to 1825	Elbridge Gerry	1812
6..John Q. Adams	1825 to 1829	Daniel D. Tompkins	1816, 1820
7..Andrew Jackson	1829 to 1837	John C. Calhoun	1824, 1828
		Martin Van Buren	1832
8..Martin Van Buren	1837 to 1841	Richard M. Johnson	1833
9..William H. Harrison, 10..John Tyler	1841 to 1845	John Tyler	1840
11..James K. Polk	1845 to 1849	George M. Dallas	1844

1789..George Washington 69, John Adams 34, John Jay 9, R. H. Harrison 6, J. Rutledge 6 John Hancock 4, George Clinton 3, Samuel Huntington 2, John Milton 2, John Armstrong 1, Ed. Telfair 1, Benj. Lincoln 1.

Whole number of Electors voting, 69.—George Washington elected President, and John Adams Vice President.

1792..George Washington 132, John Adams 77, George Clinton 50, Thomas Jefferson 4, Aaron Burr 1.

Whole number of Electors 132.

1796..John Adams 71, Thomas Jefferson 68, Thomas Pinckney 59, Aaron Burr 30, Samuel Adams 15, Oliver Ellsworth 11, John Jay 5, George Clinton 7, James Iredell 3, George Washington 2, J. Henry 2, R. Johnson 2, Charles C. Pinckney 1.

Whole number of Electors 138.

1800..Thomas Jefferson 73, Aaron Burr 73, John Adams 65, Charles C. Pinckney 64, John Jay 1.

Whole number of Electors 138.

The votes for Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr being equal, the election devolved on the House of Representatives, wherein, on the 36th ballot, the votes of ten States were given for Jefferson, four States for Burr, and two States gave blank votes.

After this election the Constitution was amended, so that each Presidential Elector chosen by the States voted for President and Vice President separately, instead of the original mode of voting for two persons, without designating which was his choice for President and Vice President. The person receiving the greatest number of votes, by the original mode, if a majority, was to be President, and the next highest Vice President. When no choice was made by the Electors, the House of Representatives decided the question.

President.	*Vice Presidents.*
1804. Thomas Jefferson..162	George Clinton..162
Chas. C. Pinckney. 14	Rufus King..... 14
1808. James Madison....122	George Clinton..113
Chas. C. Pinckney. 47	Rufus King..... 47
George Clinton.... 6	John Langdon... 9
	James Madison.. 3
	James Monroe... 3
1812. James Madison....128	Elbridge Gerry..131
De Witt Clinton... 89	Jared Ingersoll.. 86
1816. James Monroe....183	D. D. Tompkins.183
Rufus King..... 34	John C. Howard. 22
	James Ross..... 5
	John Marshall... 4
	Rob't G. Harper. 3
1820. James Monroe 231	D. D. Tompkins.218
John Q. Adams.... 1	Richard Stockton 8
	Daniel Rodney .. 4
	Rob't G. Harper. 1
	Richard Rush.... 1
1824. Andrew Jackson ...99	John C. Calhoun.182
John Q. Adams.....84	Nathan Sanford.. 30
Wm. H. Crawford..41	Nathaniel Macon 24
Henry Clay 37	Andrew Jackson. 13
Election of President decided by the House of Representatives, viz:—Adams, 13 States, Jackson 7, Crawford 4.	Martin Van Buren 9
	Henry Clay..... 2
1828. Andrew Jackson ..178	John C. Calhoun.171
John Q. Adams.... 83	Richard Rush.... 83
	William Smith .. 7
1832. Andrew Jackson ..219	M. Van Buren ...189
Henry Clay 49	John Sergeant... 49
John Floyd..... 11	William Wilkins 30
William Wirt..... 7	Henry Lee 11
	Amos Ellmaker.. 7
1836. Martin Van Buren.170	Rich. M. Johnson.147
Wm. H. Harrison.. 73	Francis Granger. 77
Hugh L White.... 26	John Tyler..... 47
Daniel Webster... 14	William Smith.. 23
Willie P. Mangum. 11	Richard M. Johnson elected Vice President by the Senate: Johnson 32 votes, Granger 16.
1840. Wm. H. Harrison.234	John Tyler.....234
Martin Van Buren. 60	R. M. Johnson... 48
	L. W. Tazewell.. 11
	James K. Polk... 1
1844. James K Polk 170	Geo. M. Dallas...170
Henry Clay 105	T. Frelinghuysen 105

[By a recent act of Congress, the choice of Electors of President and Vice President must be made in all the States on the 'Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November.']

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

	Elected.
Frederick A. Muhlenberg, Pennsylvania	1789, 1793
*Jonathan Trumbull, Connecticut	1791
*Jonathan Dayton, New-Jersey	1795, 1797
*Theodore Sedgwick, Massachusetts	1799
Nathaniel Macon, North Carolina	1801, 1803, 1805
Joseph B. Varnum, Massachusetts	1807, 1809
Henry Clay, Kentucky	1811, 1813, 1815, 1817, 1819
Langdon Cheves, South Carolina	1813
John W. Taylor, New-York	1820, 1825
Philip P. Barbour, Virginia	1821
Andrew Stevenson, Virginia	1827, 1829, 1831, 1833
†John Bell, Tennessee	1834
James K. Polk, Tennessee	1835, 1837
‡Robert M. T. Hunter, Virginia	1839
†John White, Kentucky	1841
John W. Jones, Virginia	1843
John W. Davis, Indiana	1845
Robert C. Winthrop, Massachusetts, elected	1847

* Federalists. † Whigs. ‡ Calhoun.

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS.

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS *from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland, for one year, viz: from Sept.* 1, 1846, *to Sept.* 1, 1847.

From	Flour. bbls.	Ind.Meal. bbls.	Wheat. bush.	Ind.Corn. bush.
New-York	1,673,582	354,127	2,505,756	6,818,263
Philadelphia	320,950	244,604	539,633	1,127,125
Baltimore	304,463	82,926	101,376	1,637,896
Norfolk	49,687	21,829		1,362,761
New-Orleans	671,355	71,175	818,770	5,186,320
Boston	30,933	25,646	11,541	574,404
Other ports	49,939	47,513	33,053	541,965
Total	3,150,689	847,280	4,015,134	17,298,744

Total Barley	bushels.	289,613
" Rye	"	33,261
" Oats	"	436,881

EXPORTS FROM NEW-YORK *for same period.*

	To G. Britain & Ireland.	To France.
Flour	bbls. 1,673,582	243,433
Indian Meal	" 354,127	4,075
Wheat	bushels. 2,505,756	352,890
Indian Corn	" 6,818,263	5,772
Rye	" 75,692	104,425
Barley	" 287,503	32
Oats	" 367,791	3,368

EXPORTS FROM NEW-ORLEANS *for same period.*

	To G. Britain & Ireland.	To France.
Flour	bbls. 671,335	287,662
Indian Meal	" 71,175	686
Wheat	bushels. 818,770	533,654
Indian Corn	" 5,186,330	3,392
Rye	"	1,247
Barley	" 1,985	1,274

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS *from the ports of the United States to Foreign Countries, from Sept.* 1, 1846, *to Sept.* 1, 1847.

Ports.	Flour. bbls.	Ind.Meal. bbls.	Wheat. bush.	Ind.Corn. bush.
New-York	2,129,140	402,626	2,930,315	6,946,239
New-Orleans	1,096,088	73,691	1,049,200	5,133,394
Philadelphia	516,642	319,439	664,082	1,418,441
Baltimore	663,526	97,327	183,090	1,728,827
Boston	160,565	31,344	17,127	583,743
Norfolk	49,687	21,289		1,362,771
Richmond & Petersburg	49,100	4,105		27,164
Alexandria	18,245	1,244	23,542	97,544
Charleston	747		6,283	71,643
Savannah	1,307	254		70,070
Mobile	1,571			44,214
Apalachicola				40,000
Wilm'ton, Del.	420	59,217		3,400
Newark, N. J.	91	2,043		912
Gardiner, Me.	500			
Chicago, Ill.			18,000	
Cleveland, O.	24,459		202,962	3,080
Total	4,712,588	1,012,579	5,144,551	17,551,432

By changing the Flour and Meal into bushels—allowing 5 bushels of Wheat to a barrel of Flour, and 4 bushels of Indian Corn to a barrel of Meal, and adding the same to the Wheat and Corn—we have the following results:

Exports of Wheat	23,707,491 bushels
" of Indian Corn	21,601,748 "

The estimated average values, at the places of export, are as follows:

Flour	4,712,588 bbls. at $6 00..	$28,275,528
Indian Meal	1,012,579 " " 3 00..	3,037,737
Wheat	5,144,551 bush." 1 25..	6,430,688
Indian Corn	17,551,432 " " 0 80..	14,041,145
Total		$51,785,098

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS *of the above articles of Breadstuffs, from the United States to all Foreign Countries, from* 1837 *to* 1846, *inclusive.*

Year ending	Flour. bbls.	Ind.Meal. bbls.	Wheat. bush.	Ind.Corn. bush.
Sept. 30, 1837	318,719	159,435	17,303	151,276
" 1838	448,161	171,843	6,291	172,321
" 1839	923,151	165,672	86,325	1 2,306
" 1840	1,897,501	206,063	1,720,860	574,279
" 1841	1,515,817	232,284	863,585	535,727
Total, 5 years	5,103,349	935,297	2,769,364	1,595,909
Sept. 30, 1842	1,283,602	209,199	817,953	660,309
June 30, 1843*	841,474	174,354	311,685	281,749
" 1844	1,438,574	247,382	558,917	825,282
" 1845	1,195,280	269,030	389,716	840,184
" 1846	2,289,476	298,790	1,613,795	1,826,068
Total, 4 years *9 months.	7,048,356	1,199,255	3,692,071	4,373,591

Total Value of the before-mentioned Exports.

	1st period, 1837 to 1841.	2d period, 1842 to 1846.	Total.
Flour	$31,418,999	$34,965,179	$66,384,178
Ind. Corn & Meal.	4,614,468	5,928,956	10,543,424
Wheat	2,637,886	3,699,879	6,337,765
Total	$38,671,353	$44,594,014	$83,265,267

It will be observed that the value of exports of Breadstuffs for the present year (1847) exceeds that of either of the above periods of about *five years* each; and the exports of Indian Corn and Meal the present year exceed the total exports of the same for the previous *ten* years by about six and a half millions of dollars.

Exports of Breadstuffs from Canada.

STATEMENT OF BREADSTUFFS *Shipped from the Ports of Quebec and Montreal, from the opening of navigation to the 10th of October*, 1847.

	Quebec.	Montreal.	Total.	Est'd val
Flour....bbls.	345,676	260,652	606,328	$3,638,968
Wheat..bush.*	74,357	601,094	675,451	844,313
Barley... "	132		132	132
Peas..... "	29,477	114,338	143,915	143,915
Oats..... "	22,445		22,445	11,222
Oatmeal..bbls.	11,186	11,389	22,575	45,150
Total				$4,682,600

* In Canada grain is measured by the *minot*, which contains about 1¼ bushels. We have reduced the minots to bushels.

Trade on the New-York Canals.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE *at tide water, (Albany and West Troy,) from the commencement of Canal navigation in each year to the 14th of October, inclusive, during the years* 1845, (133 *days,*) 1846, (132 *days,*) *and* 1847, (167 *days.*)

	1845.	1846.	1847.
Canal open	April 15	April 16.	May 1.
Flour....bbls.	1,514,718	2,058,146	2,897,518
Wheat....bushels.	659,208	2,709,131	2,337,680
Indian Corn.. "	28,596	1,315,433	5,426,061
Barley..... "	470,128	702,247	631,547
Beef.....bbls.	23,638	35,560	28,754
Pork..... "	35,317	75,867	70,566
Butter.....lbs.	3,802,122	3,635,947	9,547,124
Lard..... "	2,280,567	4,868,700	5,018,950
Cheese..... "	11,362,634	11,935,600	15,303,385
Bacon..... "	678,590	1,673,360	3,439,130
Wool..... "	6,955,534	7,060,266	9,784,020
Ashes.....bbls.	58,932	42,217	28,092

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS *of Breadstuffs at tide water, from the commencement of navigation to the 14th of October.*

Year.	Flour. bbls.	Wheat. bush.	Ind. Corn. bush.	Barley. bush.
1847.....	2,897,518	2,937,680	5,426,061	631,547
1846.....	2,058,146	1,709,131	1,315,433	702,247
Increase	839,372	1,228,549	4,110,628	Dec. 70,700

CANAL STATISTICS, ETC.

Tolls on the New-York State Canals.

AMOUNT OF TOLLS *collected on the New-York State Canals during the season of navigation in each year since* 1820:

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1820.....	$5,437	1830...	$1,056,922	1839....	1,616,282
1821.....	14,888	1831....	1,223,802	1840....	1,775,747
1822.....	64,072	1832....	1,229,483	1841....	2,034,882
1823.....	152,953	1833....	1,463,715	1842....	1,719,204
1824.....	340,761	1834....	1,339,799	1843....	2 081,585
1825*....	566,113	1835....	1,548,972	1844....	2,446,375
1826.....	762,003	1836....	1,614,680	1845....	2,646,181
1827.....	859,058	1837....	1,293,130	1846....	2,756,121
1828.....	838,444	1838....	1,588,848	1847....	3,650,000
1829.....	813,137				

* Erie Canal opened from Lake Erie to the Hudson River, October, 1825

Tolls for the Fiscal Year.

The following statement shows the amount received for Tolls by the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, on each Canal and from the Railroad Companies for the fiscal years of 1846 and 1847, ending on the 30th of September:

	1846.	1847.
Erie Canal	$2,492,062 84	$3,154,089 69
Champlain Canal	114,169 05	103,058 79
Total on the Erie and Champlain canals..	$2,606,231 89	$3,257,148 48
Oswego Canal	60.101 35	70,889 01
Cayuga & Seneca Canal	29,395 23	26,903 78
Chemung Canal	15,362 99	13,677 28
Crooked Lake Canal	1,846 37	1,774 55
Chenango Canal	25,573 76	25,620 01
Genesee Valley Canal.	24,182 60	25,055 20
Oneida Lake Canal	604 41	487 49
Oneida River Improv't		118 22
Seneca Riv.Tow'g-path	379 27	400 41
Total Canal tolls	$2,764.182 87	$3,422,049 43
Railroad tolls	23,201 89	38,986 49
Total	$2,787,384 76	$3,460,975 92

Opening and Closing of the Canal.

Year.	Opened.	Closed.	Days op'n.	Year.	Opened.	Closed.	Days op'n.
1824.	April 30	Dec. 4	218	1836.	April 25	Nov. 26	216
1825.	April 12	Dec. 4	238	1837.	April 20	Dec. 9	234
1826.	April 20	Dec. 18	243	1838.	April 12	Nov. 25	228
1827.	April 22	Dec. 18	241	1839.	April 20	Dec. 16	228
1828.	Mar. 27	Dec. 20	269	1840.	April 20	Dec. 3	227
1829.	May 2	Dec. 17	230	1841.	April 25	Nov. 26	218
1830.	April 20	Dec. 17	242	1842.	April 20	Nov. 23	218
1831.	April 16	Dec. 1	230	1843.	May 1	Dec. 1	214
1832.	April 25	Dec. 21	241	1844.	April 18	Nov. 26	223
1833.	April 19	Dec. 12	238	1845.	April 15	Nov. 29	228
1834.	April 17	Dec. 12	240	1846.	April 16	Nov. 25	224
1835.	April 15	Nov. 30	230	1847.	May 1	Nov. 30	215

Closing of the Hudson River.

1830.....	Dec. 23	1836.....	Dec. 7
1831.....	Dec. 5	1837.....	Dec. 14
1832.....	Dec. 21	1838.....	Nov. 25
1833.....	Dec. 13	1839.....	Dec. 18
1834.....	Dec. 15	1840.....	Dec. 5
1835.....	Nov. 30	1841.....	Dec. 19
1842.....	Nov. 28		
1843.....	Dec. 10		
1844.....	Dec. 17		
1845.....	Dec. 8		
1846.....	Dec. 15		
1847.....	—— —		

Bullion and Specie.

The following Table shows the amount of Specie and Bullion imported into the U. States (through the Custom-house,) and exported from the U. States, in each commercial year from 1821 to 1846 inclusive. Prior to 1843 the commercial year ended 30th September; in 1843 and subsequently, on 30th June.

Year.	Imported.	Exported.	Year.	Imported.	Exported.
1821...	$8,064,890	$10,478,050	1835...	13,131,447	6,477,775
1822...	3,369,846	10,810,180	1836...	13,400,981	4,324,336
1823...	5,097,896	6,372,987	1837...	10,516,414	5,976,249
1824...	8,379 835	7,014,562	1838...	17,747,116	3.508,046
1825...	6,150,765	8,470,534	1839...	5,646,176	8,776,743
1826...	6,880,966	4,704,296	1840...	8,882,813	8,41,7014
1827...	8,151,130	8,014,880	1841...	4,975,883	10,034,332
1828...	7,489,741	8,243,476	1842...	4,096,016	4,813,639
1829...	7,403,612	4,924,020	1843*	22,320,235	1,620,331
1830...	8,165,964	2,178,773	1844...	5,830,439	6,454,214
1831...	7,295,945	9,014 031	1845...	4,070,242	8,646,495
1832...	5,907,504	5,656,340	1846...	3,777,732	3,905,268
1833...	7,070,368	2,611,701			
1834...	17,911,632	2,076,758	Tot.	$221,684,605	$163,425,779

* Nine months.

STATE STATISTICS.

State.	Capital.	Governor.	Term, Years.	Expires.	Salary.	Times of holding Elections.
Maine	Augusta	John W. Dana	1	Jan. 1849	$1,500	2d Monday in Sept.
New-Hampshire	Concord	Jared W. Williams	1	June, 1848	1,100	2d Tuesday in March.
Vermont	Montpelier	*Horace Eaton*	1	Oct. 1848	750	1st Tuesday in Sept.
Massachusetts	Boston	*George N. Briggs*	1	Jan. 1849	2,500	2d Monday in Nov.
Rhode Island	Providence*	*Elisha W. Harris*	1	May, 1848	400	1st Wednes. in April.
Connecticut	Hartford†	*Clark Bissell*	1	May, 1848	1,100	1st Monday in April.
New-York	Albany	*John Young*	2	Jan. 1849	4,000	1st Tuesday after 1st Monday in Nov
New-Jersey	Trenton	Daniel Haines	3	Jan. 1851	2,000	
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	Francis R. Shunk	3	Jan. 1851	3,000	2d Tuesday in Oct
Delaware	Dover	William Tharp	4	Jan. 1849	1,333	2d Tuesday in Nov.
Maryland	Annapolis	PhilipFrancisThomas	3	Jan. 1851	4,200	1st Wednesday in Oct.
Virginia	Richmond	William Smith	3	May, 1849	3,333	3d Thursday in April.
North Carolina	Raleigh	*William A. Graham*	2	Jan. 1849	2,000	1st Thursday in Aug.
South Carolina	Columbia	David Johnson	2	Dec. 1848	3,500	2d Monday in Oct.
Georgia	Milledgeville	George W. B. Towns	2	Nov. 1849	3,500	1st Monday in Oct.
Florida	Tallahassee	William D. Moseley	2	Aug. 1849	2,500	1st Monday in Oct.
Alabama	Tuscaloosa	Reuben Chapman	2	Dec. 1849	3,500	1st Monday in Aug.
Mississippi	Jackson	Albert G. Brown	2	Jan. 1849	3,000	1st Monday in Nov.
Louisiana	New-Orleans	Isaac Johnson	4	Jan. 1851	6,000	1st Monday in Nov.
Texas	Austin	Dr. R. Miller	2	Dec. 1850	2,000	1st Monday in Nov.
Arkansas	Little Rock	Thomas S. Drew	4	Nov 1848	2,000	1st Monday in Oct.
Tennessee	Nashville	*Neil S. Brown*	2	Oct. 1849	2,000	1st Thursday in Aug.
Kentucky	Frankfort	*William Owsley*	4	Sept. 1848	2,500	1st Monday in Aug.
Ohio	Columbus	*William Bebb*	2	Dec. 1848	1,200	2d Tuesday in Oct.
Indiana	Indianapolis	James Whitcomb	3	Dec. 1849	1,500	1st Monday in Aug.
Illinois	Springfield	Augustus C. French	4	Dec. 1850	1,000	1st Monday in Aug.
Michigan	Lansing	EpaphroditusRansom	2	Jan. 1850	1,500	1st Monday in Nov.
Iowa	Monroe City	Ansel Briggs	3	Mar. 1850	1,500	1st Monday in Aug.
Missouri	Jefferson City	John C. Edwards	4	Nov. 1848	1,500	1st Monday in Aug.
Organized Territory:						
Wisconsin	Madison	Henry Dodge			$1,500.	

[Wisconsin will doubtless come into the Union within the ye r 1848.]

* And Newport alternate years. † And New-Haven alternate years.

[Whig Governors in *Italics*. The States of *New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana* and *Indiana* have Loco-Foco Governors and Whig Legislatures, while the Legislature of *Virginia* is nearly tied.]

PRESIDENTIAL STATISTICS.

Presidential Electors from each State.

States.	No. Electors.	States.	No. Electors.
Maine	9	*South Carolina*	9
New Hampshire	6	*Georgia*	10
Massachusetts	12	*Alabama*	9
Rhode Island	4	*Mississippi*	6
Connecticut	6	*Louisiana*	6
Vermont	6	Ohio	23
New-York	36	Kentucky	12
New-Jersey	7	Tennessee	13
Pennsylvania	26	*Indiana*	12
Delaware	3	*Illinois*	9
Maryland	8	*Michigan*	5
Virginia	17	*Missouri*	7
North Carolina	11	*Arkansas*	3
Total			275

In 1844 the States in *Italics* voted for Polk, giving him 170 votes—the residue for Clay, giving him 105 votes.

NEW STATES SINCE '44:

Florida	3	Iowa	4—
Texas	4	Total	11

Present No. of Electors, 286—and Wisconsin to come in, making probably 290 in 1848: 146 necessary to a choice. [The States that voted for Mr. Clay before, with New-York and any other but Arkansas or Florida, would suffice to elect.] Should the election go to the House, 14 States have Loco-Foco, and 12 Whig Delegations: 3 tied

Popular Vote for President—1844.

States.	*Clay.*	*Polk.*	*Birney.*	*Clay.* maj.	*Polk.* maj.
Maine	34,378	45,719	4,836	..	11,341
N. Hamp.	17,866	27,160	4,161	..	9,294
Vermont	23,770	18,041	3,954	8,729	..
Massachusetts	67,009	53,039	10,830	13,970	..
R. Island	7,322	4,867	..	2,455	..
Connec't	32,832	29,841	1,943	2,991	..
New-York	232,482	237,588	15,812	..	5,106
N. Jersey	38,318	37,495	131	823	..
Penna.	161,203	167,535	3,138	..	6,333
Delaware	6,258	5,971	..	287	..
Maryland	35,984	32,676	..	3,308	..
Virginia	43,677	49,570	..	..	5,893
Ohio	155,057	149,117	8,050	5,940	..
Kentucky	61,255	51,988	..	9,267	..
N. Carolina	43,232	39,287	..	3,945	..
S. Carolina.	(By Legislature.)				
Georgia	42,100	44,147	..		2,047
Alabama	26 084	37,740	..		11,656
Indiana	67,867	70,181	2,106	..	2,314
Illinois	45,528	57,920	3,570	..	12 392
Michigan	24,237	27,703	3,632	..	3,466
Mississippi	19,206	25,126	..		5,920
Tennessee	60,030	59,917	..	113	..
Louisiana	13,083	13,782	..		699
Missouri	31,251	41,369	..		10,118
Arkansas	5,504	9,546	..		4,042
Total	1,288,533	1,327,325	62,263	51,828	90,620

Polk over Clay, 38,792. Clay and Birney over Polk, 23,471

ELECTION RETURNS,

BY STATES, CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES.

MAINE.

Counties.	Governor, 1847. Whig. Bronson.	Loco. Dana.	Abo. & Scat.	Governor, 1846. Whig. Bronson.	Loco. Dana.	Abo & Scat.
York	1963	3141	371	2845	3640	764
Cumberl'nd	3091	4496	879	4047	5295	1310
Lincoln	3559	3525	550	4428	3983	627
Hancock	1394	1896	170	1350	1732	236
Washingt'n	1535	2061	379	1925	2222	269
Kennebec	2985	2082	1019	4636	2270	1229
Somerset	2251	1981	637	1963	1648	777
Oxford	1267	3377	695	1484	3491	657
Penobscot	2836	3987	1075	3010	4059	1545
Waldo	1456	3594	670	1402	2991	659
Franklin	834	1354	603	825	1046	643
Piscataquis	755	991	437	807	915	593
Aroostook	378	986	32	264	513	34
Total	24,304	33,471	7,517	28,986	33,905	9,343

Dana's maj. 1,650. Dana's plurality 4,919.

Dist. I.	Congress, 1847. Whig. Hopkins.	Loco. Hammons.	Abo. & Scat.	President, 1844. Whig. Clay.	Loco. Polk.	Abo. Birn'y.
York	2771	3364	774	3216	5117	453
Oxford, in part*	750	2066	411	1887	4395	397
Total	3,521	5,430	1,185	5,103	9,512	850

Hammons's maj. 724. Polk's maj. 3,559.

* The balance of this County votes with 4th (Lincoln) Dist.

II.	Little.	Clapp.				
Cumberl'nd	3 023	4,369	1,010	4,483	6,367	695

Clapp's maj. 336. Polk's maj. 1,189.

III.	Belcher.	Cutter.				
Kennebec	4572	2346	1132	5393	3535	561
Franklin	1115	1141	680	1132	1609	392
Total	5,687	3,487	1,812	6,525	5 144	953

Belcher's maj. 388. Clay's maj. 428.

IV.	Morse.	Clark.				
Lincoln	3743	3451	414	4566	5354	461
Oxford	709	1743	284	In 1st District.		
Kennebec, in part	115	72	77	In 3d District.		
Total	4,657	5,266	775	4,566	5,354	461

Morse's plurality. 607. Polk's maj. 327.

V.	Johnson.	Smart.				
Somerset	2413	1936	693	2849	2530	435
Waldo	1439	2612	1199	1825	4661	316
Total	3,852	4,548	1,892	4,675	7,191	751

Smart's plurality. 696. Polk's maj. 1,765.

VI.	Kingsbury.	Wiley.				
Penobscot	2 23	3899	1192	3376	4895	695
Piscataquis	792	918	368	1074	1136	228
Total	3,615	4,817	1,560	4,450	6,031	923

Wiley's plurality. 1,202. Polk's maj. 658.

VII.	Pike.	Williams.				
Hancock	1468	1748	456	1849	2608	105
Washington	1905	2359	379	2329	2605	77
Aroostook	367	926	75	398	907	21
Total	3,740	5,033	910	4,576	6 120	203

Williams's maj. 383. Polk's maj. 1,342.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Counties.	Governor, 1847. Whig. Colby.	Loco. Williams.	Abo. Berry.	Governor, 1846. Whig. Colby.	Loco. Williams.	Abo. Berry.
Belknap	1116	2047	531	774	1708	747
Carroll	1009	2146	744	699	1764	1087
Cheshire	2761	2402	556	2448	2116	507
Coos	363	1582	270	276	1526	263
Grafton	2646	4422	1404	2248	3768	1570
Hillsboro'	3934	5141	1134	3402	5045	1352
Merrimack	2211	4681	1207	1714	4019	1570
Rockingh'm	3477	4286	1339	2972	3721	1645
Stafford	2187	2077	762	1851	1574	985
Sullivan	1405	2022	584	1260	1900	677
Total	21,109	30,806	8,531	17 717	27,140	10.403

Williams's maj. 1,166. Will'ms's plurality, 9,423.

Dist. I.	Congress, 1847. Tuck, Ind.	Jennes, L Scat.		Governor, 1846. Colby.	Will'ms.	Berry
Rockingh'm	3466	2721	46	2972	3721	1645
Stafford	2142	1304	38	1851	1574	985
Total	5,608	4,025	84	4,823	5,295	2,630

Tuck's maj. 1,499. Maj. ag'nst Williams. 2,158

II.	Eastman.	Peaslee.	Preston.			
Belknap	4275	8873	2356	744	1708	747
Carroll				692	1764	1087
Merrimac				1714	4019	1570
Total	4,275	8,873	2,356	3.150	7,491	3,404

Peaslee's maj. 2,242. Williams's maj. 937

III.	Wilson, W.	Moulton, L.	Abo & Scat.			
Hillsboro'	3650	3422	309	3402	5045	1352
Cheshire	2276	1664	246	2448	2116	507
Total	5,926	5,086	555	5.850	7,161	1,859

Wilson's maj. 285. Maj. against Williams. 548

IV.						
Coos	J. H. Johnson, L.			276	1526	263
Grafton	elected by about			2248	3768	1570
Sullivan	1,300 maj.			1260	1900	677
Total				3,784	7,194	2,510

Williams's maj. 3,410

CONNECTICUT.

Counties.	Governor, 1847. Bissell, W.	Toucey L.	Scat.	Governor, 1846. Bissell, W.	Toucy. L.	Scat.
Fairfield	4709	4110	135	4146	4166	150
Hartford	5812	5426	295	5372	5411	316
Litchfield	4306	3901	384	4059	3958	418
Middlesex	2173	2340	149	2110	2272	147
New-Haven	5224	4260	312	4955	3933	207
N. London	3754	3180	314	3363	3315	348
Tolland	1839	1766	139	1715	1836	146
Windham	2320	2419	407	2102	2343	426
Total	30,137	27,402	2,135	27,822	27,203	2,248

Bissell's maj. 600. Bissell's plurality. 619.

Toucey chosen by Legislature in 1846.

Dist.	Congress, 1847. Whig.	Loco-Foco.	Abo. & Scat.	Maj.
I.	Dixon. 7676	Hamersly. 7167	372	137
II.	Hubbard. 7325	Ingham 6669	416	240
III.	Rockwell. 6112	Billings 5578	654	*534
IV.	Smith 9082	Taylor 7980	440	662

Legislature—Whig in both branches. * Plur.

VERMONT.

Counties.	Governor, 1847. Whig. Eaton.	Loco. Dilling'm.	Abo. Brainard.	Governor, 1846 Whig. Eaton.	Loco. Smith.	Abo. Brain'd
Addison	2217	604	488	1934	458	366
Bennington	1633	1412	245	1627	1373	227
Caledonia	1663	1662	452	1653	1624	444
Chittenden	1855	1314	747	1747	1184	677
Essex	439	400	15	417	389	12
Franklin	1777	1461	566	1815	1461	596
Grand Isle	324	225	6	270	177	1
Lamoille	411	828	669	418	830	659
Orange	1972	2311	947	1937	2309	936
Orleans	1139	836	342	880	589	230
Rutland	2981	1509	574	2878	1380	518
Washingt'n	1518	2090	622	1536	2087	610
Windham	2447	1601	516	2075	1336	377
Windsor	3557	1846	994	3660	1819	1018
Total	23,933	18,059	7,163	22,885	17,016	6,671

Eaton over Dilling'm, 5,874; do. over Smith, 5,869.
1847—Eaton chosen by Leg.; 1846—do. do. do.

Congress, 1846.

Dist.	Whig.	Loco-Foco	Ab. & Scat.	Maj.
I. Henry	6627	Bradley 3071	2580	1603
II. Collamer*	5457	Henry 3854	3794 Plu.	1603
III. Marsh	5644	Hubbell 3207	1614	824
IV. Chandler	5059	Peck† 5594	2020 Plu.	435

* Elected on a second trial by a handsome majority.
† Elected on a third trial by a plurality.

Legislature, '47.—Senate, 21 Whig, 9 Loco; House, small Whig maj. over Loco and Abolition.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Counties.	Governor, 1847. Whig. Briggs.	Cushing.	Scat.	Governor, 1846. Whig. Briggs.	Davis.	Scat.
Suffolk	5865	3175	1580	6460	1959	1495
Essex	6251	4714	1756	6118	3497	2270
Middlesex	8262	7712	1979	8121	6005	2229
Worcester	8171	5679	2595	8157	5090	2862
Franklin	2695	1959	445	2583	1837	452
Hampshire	3268	1982	655	3246	1178	648
Hampden	3271	3209	441	3057	2579	398
Berkshire*	3050	2928	361	3229	2810	436
Norfolk	3837	2783	1016	4098	2386	990
Plymouth	3399	2140	744	3462	2017	975
Bristol	3925	3109	518	4479	3054	592
Barnstable	1261	720	189	1219	545	206
Dukes*	183	130	30	192	91	26
Nantucket	393	143		383	128	10
Total	53,743	39,683	12,309	54,784	33,196	13,589

Briggs over Cushing, 14,060; do. over all, 1751,

* One town not returned.

Congress, 1846.

Dist.	Whig.	Loco-Foco.	Abo. & Scat.	Maj.
I. Winthrop	5980	Homer 1688	1684	2608
II. King*	3735	Dike 1621	608	1506
III. Abbott	4365	Boutwell 3093	1398	469
IV. Palfrey*	4513	Robins'n 3754	659	100
V. Hudson	6068	Bryant 4107	1884	77
VI. Ashmun	6228	Tabor 4425	1158	1045
VII. Rockwell	5714	Byington 4138	912	664
VIII. Adams	5765	Wright 2617	980	2168
IX. Hale	4937	Hooper 3718	1205	14
X. Grinnell	3806	Coffin 1783	468	1550
Total	52,111		30,954 10,956	10,201

Whig over Loco. 21,166; over all. 10,201.

* Elected on second trial—no choice first ballot.

Legislature, '47.—Senate, all Whig; House, about 100 Whig majority

RHODE ISLAND.

Counties.	Governor, 1847. Law & Ord. Harris.	Dorrite. Ballou.	Scat.	Governor, 1846. Law & Ord. Diman.	Liberal. Jackson.	Scat.
Providence	3898	2983	446	3861	4769	104
Newport	1063	346	42	1326	687	5
Washington	842	549	229	833	1062	40
Kent	716	280	37	937	675	3
Bristol	414	178	3	520	208	3
Total	6,863	4,347	755	7,457	7,391	155

Harris's maj. 1,763. Diman's plurality 86.

Congress.—*Eastern District.*

R. B. Cranston, *W.* 3,310 Jas. Brown, *L.* 2,422
Scattering 705 Boyden, *Abol.* 167
Cranston over Brown 888; over all 35.

Western District—(First Trial.)

W. Updike. *Law & Or.* 1,960 B. B. Thurston, *L.* 1,844
W. H. Arnold, *W. Vol.* 442 Hall, *Abol.* 186
Scattering 14 No choice.
Jamestown and New-Shoreham not received.

Second Trial—Aug. 31.

Wilkins Updike 2,350 B. B. Thurston 2,415
Scattering 68 [Plurality chooses.]
Thurston's plurality, 65—lacks 4 of a majority.

Legislature—Both branches Law and Order.

NEW-YORK—[Official.]

Judic'l Elect'n—June, '47.—Court of App'ls.

Whig. Judges.	Loco.
*A. L. Jordan 127,519	*A. Gardiner 145,282
*F. Whittlesey 126,844	*G. C. Bronson 144,784
B. D. Noxon 124,398	C. H. Ruggles 140,202
M. T. Reynolds 123,933	F. G. Jewett 138,313

Whig. Clerk.	Loco.
*J. T. Lamport 131,031	C. S. Benton 136,312

* Supported by the Anti-Renters—Bronson in Delaware County only.
Hamilton County not returned. It cast about 300 votes, giving about 100 Loco majority. Herkimer County vote for Whittlesey (1,011) returned for Frederick *W.* Whittlesey.

Dist. N. Y. CITY—Congress, 1846.

III. Wards.	Phœnix.	Nicoll.	Miller.	Rose.
I	804	905	25	1
II	553	507	36	10
III	1385	693	74	13
IV	556	1508	59	16
V	1262	996	58	12
Total	4,560	4,609	252	53

IV.	Williams.	Maclay.	Prall.	Smith.	Com'td.
VI	567	1210	35	181	15
VII	1517	1437	189	108	37
X	1163	1078	267	91	68
XIII	810	1024	374	68	60
Total	4,057	4,749	865	448	180

V.	Tallmadge.	Broderick.	Wheeler.	Bloodg'd.	Ryck'n.
VIII	1731	1023	508	128	43
IX	1709	1604	808	122	5
XIV	765	1182	177	142	33
Total	4,205	3,809	1,493	392	81

VI.	Monroe.	Jackson.	Campbell.	Monta'e.
XI	703	1361	589	41
XII	603	443	145	3
XV	1554	553	268	8
XVI	1015	1221	270	72
XVII	1282	1517	411	34
XVIII	769	974	158	7
Total	5,928	6,071	1,841	165

Counties.	1847. Lt. Gov'r. Fish.	Dayton.	Controller. Fillmore.	Hung'f'd.	Sec'. State. Morgan.	Sanford.	1846. Governor. Young.	Wright.	1844. Governor. Fillmore.	Wright.	President. Clay.	Polk.
Albany	5651	3121	6572*	3097	5645	4048*	7659*	4811	7044	7019	7109	6916
Allegany	2388	2465	2392	2466	2389	2471	2919	2224	4099	3544	3913	3640
Broome	2112	1712	2120	1706	2115	1710	2337	2341	2649	2536	2661	2508
Cattaraugus	2468	2385	2479	2375	2476	2376	2605	2148	2791	2664	2743	2634
Cayuga	4159	2535	4180	2524	4180	2503	4328	3730	4856	5189	4908	5202
Chautauque	3702	2045	3777	2007	3717	2014	4516	2708	5587	3463	5612	3407
Chemung	1452	1578	1455	1566	1457	1571	1666	2044	1790	2613	1791	2592
Chenango	3384	3419	3384	3411	3381	3419	2765	3704	4183	4556	4215	4495
Clinton	1733	1952	1766	1849	1734	1949	1755	2122	1864	2262	1919	2218
Columbia	2827	2148	3474	2150	2814	2813	4204	3318	4294	4736	4322	4691
Cortland	1903	1714	1911	1897	1907	1728	2090	2062	2360	2390	2378	2358
Delaware	960	1597	2676	1630	884	3605	4040	2338	3032	4307	3071	4239
Dutchess	4602	3829	4684	3799	4595	3909	4536	4271	5698	5735	5767	5627
Erie	5895	2853	5897	2719	5792	2848	5809	4355	6926	5084	6905	5050
Essex	2025	1633	2026	1613	2026	1635	2265	1634	2590	2032	2612	1998
Franklin	1215	1215	1217	1207	1217	1214	1306	1580	1518	1521	1524	1501
Fulm&Ham	1953	2092	1942	2087	1936	2176	1882	6829	2103	2207	2107	2192
Genesee	2540	1360	2549	1341	2542	1344	2879	1468	1590	2138	3604	2105
Greene	1886	2051	1926	2047	1884	2086	2734	2467	2935	3529	2968	3488
Herkimer	2281	1460	2091	1440	2087	1455	2590	3240	2377	4418	2868	4346
Jefferson	3920	4597	3893	4463	3917	4589	4709	5295	5571	6341	5576	6291
Kings	4615	3335	4629	3102	4603	3352	4347	4940	5020	4781	5107	4648
Lewis	1173	893	1178	886	1169	894	1828	1170	1655	2080	1640	2073
Livingston	3316	1618	3317	1576	3310	1587	3779	2337	3783	2754	3773	2709
Madison	2610	2266	2613	2254	2610	2264	3045	2868	3654	3891	3683	3848
Monroe	5670	4014	5701	3944	5681	3979	6302	4933	6831	5730	6873	5611
Montgom'ry	2572	2237	2579	2225	2502	2315	3044	2631	2840	3296	2849	3278
New-York	17,075	13,176	16,871	11,325	16,981	13,277	17,413	22,573	25,824	29,162	26,385	28,296
Niagara	2366	2193	2475	2045	2450	2079	2669	2255	3129	2603	3100	2589
Oneida	5164	4533	5200	4453	5164	4531	6431	5094	6982	7803	6983	7717
Onondaga	4546	3601	4554	3522	4548	3599	5448	5315	6476	6988	6495	6878
Ontario	3462	1651	3465	1640	3163	1650	3802	3004	4560	3717	4568	3639
Orange	3229	3008	3230	2993	3221	3003	3774	4127	4604	5354	4626	5303
Orleans	2280	1925	2284	1908	2279	1916	2300	2079	2609	2359	2600	2311
Oswego	3252	2831	3260	2802	3250	2829	3170	3497	3731	4445	3771	4382
Otsego	3306	4042	3323	4034	3297	4046	3804	4818	4703	6121	4743	6050
Putnam	559	797	559	797	559	798	627	1343	972	1743	979	1731
Queens	1260	1150	1258	1138	1250	1150	1657	1962	2504	2797	2547	2751
Rensselaer	4858	3482	5039	3372	4846	3634	6241	4398	6263	5756	6360	5618
Richmond	567	592	567	579	565	593	692	834	1044	1071	1049	1063
Rockland	486	809	486	802	486	809	722	1169	792	1683	794	1679
St. Lawr'nce	3251	844	3250	845	3248	848	3459	5143	4625	6114	4672	6008
Saratoga	3665	3181	3678	3107	3666	3135	4054	3605	4499	4296	4550	4200
Schen'ct'dy	1312	1423	1362	1397	1314	1455	1690	1419	1779	1711	1814	1679
Schoharie	1374	2367	2156	2361	1342	2778	3048	2370	2986	3545	2986	3523
Seneca	1871	1935	1879	1915	1873	1930	2012	2131	2316	2600	2327	2569
Steuben	3198	3341	3199	3282	3203	3343	3795	4367	4361	5603	4385	5512
Suffolk	1421	1614	1420	1558	1413	1604	1575	2016	2476	3397	2487	3375
Sullivan	1136	1367	1432	1363	1139	1654	1704	1497	1745	1983	1739	1964
Tioga	1282	1464	1282	1361	1283	1464	1629	1927	1994	2562	1999	2548
Tompkins	2959	2637	2968	2615	2953	2634	3153	3009	3831	4051	3845	4013
Ulster	2808	2824	2810	2779	2795	2848	4277	4277	4787	4839	4804	4783
Warren	1072	1271	988	1267	1008	1274	1129	1458	1317	1737	1330	1791
Washington	3643	1644	3645	1638	3647	1641	4184	2714	4979	3342	5024	3270
Wayne	3109	2561	3119	2534	3114	2542	3324	3317	3970	4151	3953	4046
Westchest'r	2591	2309	2594	2237	2585	2305	3304	3447	4231	4468	4258	4412
Wyoming	2300	1455	2314	1438	2301	1440	2815	1702	2797	2112	2754	2102
Yates	1658	1472	1661	1469	1657	1470	1786	1926	2034	2158	2056	2110
Total	170,072	139,623	174,756	136,027	169,470	144,133	198,878	187,306	231,059	241,089	232,482	237,588
Majorities	Fish 30,449		Fillm. 38,729		Morg. 25,337		Young 11,575		Wright 10,030		Polk, 5,106.	

1847. AGGREGATES—*Whig.* *Loco. Whig maj.*

Attorney General	Jordan*	174,763	Chatfield	139,481 35,282
Treasurer	Hunt	169,422	Cuyler*	145,966 23,516
State Engineer	Stuart*	173,003	Childs	134,944 38,059
Canal Comm'rs.	Cook	169,860	Mather*	147,124 22,736
	Hinds*	175,095	Smith	139,395 35,700
	Beach*	174,918	Follett	139,217 35,731

LEGISLATURE, 1847.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Whig	24	93	117
Loco-Foco	8	35	43
Whig maj.	16	58	74

Whole Senate elected for two years: House, for one year.

Vote for Prison Inspectors nearly the same as for Canal Commissioners.

Scattering Vote.—Abolition, 8,518; Anti-Rent, 4,911; Land Reform, 1,709.

* These candidates were also on the Anti-Rent Ticket

New-York City.

1847. Wards.	Lieut. Gov. Fish.	Dayton.	Controller. Fillmore.	Hung'f'd	Sec. State. Morgan.	Sanf'd.
I..	740	544....	751	375....	737	545
II..	464	267....	469	235....	462	273
III..	1287	384....	1283	363....	1277	391
IV..	427	887....	432	783....	423	899
V..	1016	631....	1019	573....	1005	651
VI..	498	718....	802	492....	538	676
VII..	1416	902....	1443	723....	1410	901
VIII..	1494	1068....	1501	1011....	1496	1070
IX..	1522	1085....	1547	1058....	1533	1064
X..	984	904....	960	857....	952	914
XI..	857	857....	661	786....	651	858
XII..	448	568....	444	471....	444	567
XIII..	681	854....	610	717....	673	863
XIV..	668	852....	706	517....	666	877
XV..	1558	321....	1557	294....	1548	336
XVI..	1054	963....	1056	879....	1053	979
XVII..	1306	689....	1280	654....	1272	722
XVIII..	855	682....	849	533....	841	691
Total	17,075	13,176..	16,871	11,325..	16,981	13,277

Maj.—Fish, 3,899...Fillm. 5,546...Morgan, 3,704.

Lieut. Governor.—Hugh T. Brooks, Nat. Reform, 408; Shepherd, Liberty, 27.

Controller.—Lewis Tappan, Nat. Reform, 397.

Senate

IIId District.

Wards.	Hall.	Tilyou.	Ruth'd.
I...	727	209	342
II...	460	241	35
III...	1234	271	126
IV...	444	692	386
V...	978	712	4
VI...	387	305	539
Total	4,230	2,430	1,426

Hall over both....374

Vth District.

Wards.	Frost.	Sickles
VIII....	1498	1051
IX....	1577	947
XIV....	671	488
Total....	3,746	2,486

Frost's maj.....1,260

IVth District.

Wards.	Lawrence.	Small.
VII....	1415	967
X....	919	954
XIII....	657	870
XVII....	1255	964
Total....	4,246	3,755

Lawrence's maj...491

VIth District.

	Johnson.	Kelly.
XI....	619	868
XII....	448	588
XV....	1534	359
XVI....	1042	1000
XVIII....	834	724
Total....	4,477	3,559

Johnson's maj.....918

Assembly.

Wards.	Whig.	Loco.	
1..	I& II. J. P. Phœnix..	1167	H. Walbridge. 775
2.	III& VI. Jas. Bowen...	1766	Wm. Shaler.. 1184
3....	IV.*T. H. Burras.	173	F. M'Carthy... 624
			John H. Bowie 740
4.....	V. J. F. Rodman.	1007	N. Quackenboss 653
5....	VII. Peter H. Titus.	1399	Greg. Thomas. 969
6...	VIII. S. G. Raymond.	1474	J. M. Lodewick 1109
7.....	IX. Wm. B. Meech.	1428	C. Van Zandt.. 1097
8.....	X. Thad. C. Davis.	922	T. Charlock .. 925
9.....	XI. McGowan....	476	D. Garrison... 895
	Sparrow.....	350	
10....	XII. M. H. Truesdell	456	Morg. L. Mott.. 431
			John H. Riker 131
11...	XIII. Cromwell	659	Alex. Stewart. 881
12...	XIV. John Colvin..	579	Mich'el Walsh 732
			Dan. B. Taylor 402
13....	XV. E. C. Benedict.	1299	John E. Ross. 326
	J. R. J. Depuy.	276	
14...	XVI. R. G. Campbell.	933	Adams 705
			A. M. Alling... 453
15...	XVII. M. R. Brewer.	1248	H. Keyser.... 969
16.	XVIII. Jas. Brooks...	841	J. M. Smith, Jr. 703
Total Whig.....		16,453	Total Loco. 14,704

Whig majority on Assembly ticket.....1,749

* Not a candidate. Most of the Whigs voted for M'Carthy.

CHARTER ELECTION—1847.

Wards.	Mayor. Brady, W.	Brownell, L.	Alms-House Com. Taylor, W.	Leonard, L.
I.....	827	817.....	771	819
II.....	636	419.....	573	471
III.....	1366	438.....	1286	484
IV.....	654	1485.....	443	1631
V.....	1214	944.....	1102	1035
VI.....	589	1480.....	518	1530
VII.....	1774	1370.....	1690	1451
VIII.....	2009	1330.....	1777	1507
IX.....	1959	1520.....	1724	1628
X.....	1209	1067.....	1052	1234
XI.....	1169	1700.....	1061	1702
XII.....	558	694.....	533	711
XIII.....	982	1101.....	840	1178
XIV.....	926	1339.....	834	1393
XV.....	1915	394.....	1768	463
XVI.....	1383	1395.....	1245	1466
XVII.....	1280	1301.....	1473	1591
XVIII.....	860	1073.....	780	1123
Total...	21,310	19,867.....	19,465	21,477

Maj. for Brady..1,443. For Leonard..2,012.

Wards	Governor...1846. Young.	Wright.	Lt. Governor. Edw'ds.	Fish.	Gard'r.	Fols'm.
I....	666	1000	33....	748	969	28
II....	518	519	36....	540	504	36
III....	1276	768	77....	1377	705	68
IV....	533	1516	65....	551	1497	64
V....	1049	1109	173....	1143	1051	148
VI....	560	1427	38....	572	1388	35
VII....	1419	1667	185....	1484	1573	205
VIII....	1543	1712	358....	1608	1617	364
IX....	1769	2126	575....	1855	2041	597
X....	1135	1289	250....	1162	1227	262
XI....	732	1388	552....	708	1352	580
XII....	385	692	168....	376	685	170
XIII....	790	1172	394....	798	1140	383
XIV....	735	1514	152....	769	1446	162
XV....	1474	640	233....	1634	594	188
XVI....	975	1339	261....	1021	1358	252
XVII....	1277	1580	376....	1316	1529	338
XVIII....	694	1116	157....	840	1079	144
Total	17,530	22,574	4,048...	18,512	21,755	4,024

Wright's maj..5,044. Gardiner's maj..3,241.

NEW-JERSEY.

Counties.	Governor, 1847. Wright. W.	Haines, L.	Governor, 1844. Stratton, W.	Thomp, L.
Atlantic.....	370	531.....	426	755
Bergen	853	1138.....	974	1371
Burlington....	3124	2550.....	3675	2977
Camden.....	1422	1099.....	1502	1126
Cape May.....	441	989.....	750	285
Cumberland ..	1383	1213.....	1567	1337
Essex	4330	3761.....	5385	3611
Gloucester....	1116	803.....	1484	811
Hudson	813	1064.....	1102	637
Hunterdon....	1839	2889.....	2310	3252
Mercer	2148	1848.....	2288	1874
Middlesex	2050	1816.....	2320	1962
Monmouth....	2774	3429.....	3209	3531
Morris.....	2502	2306.....	2832	2520
Passaic	1404	1333.....	1534	1195
Salem	1548	1354.....	1791	1501
Somerset	1794	1563.....	2022	1644
Sussex	1111	3243.....	1374	3421
Warren	1229	2526.....	1604	2780
Total.....	32,251	34,765....	37,949	36,590

Haines's maj...2,514. Stratton's maj...1,359.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Counties.	Governor, 1847. Irvin, *W.*	Shunk, *L.*	Governor, 1844. Markle, *W.*	Shunk, *L.*
Allegheny	5763	4453	8105	5363
Adams	1946	1558	2485	1848
Armstrong	1518	2136	1407	1986
Berks	3357	8088	3850	8316
Beaver	2203	2034	2730	2093
Bucks	4341	4685	4804	5106
Bedford	2205	2458	3045	2884
Blair	1854	1254	(New Co.)	
Butler	1860	1931	2197	2054
Bradford	2520	3058	2967	3525
Cambria	974	1139	969	1129
Carbon	484	786	453	784
Chester	5152	4614	6139	5475
Centre	1782	2477	1786	2384
Cumberland	2559	2867	2971	3008
Columbia	1506	2913	1593	3199
Crawford	1686	2265	2410	2920
Clarion	631	1607	793	1889
Clinton	685	966	807	925
Clearfield	582	867	611	1009
Dauphin	2790	1872	3313	2352
Delaware	1719	1484	2069	1493
Elk	93	182	103	132
Erie	2586	1728	3510	2207
Fayette	2113	2811	2836	3304
Franklin	3219	2762	3797	3211
Greene	880	1914	1425	2255
Huntingdon	2012	1641	4022	2630
Indiana	2052	1415	2038	1417
Juniata	975	986	1085	1188
Jefferson	454	709	617	727
Lebanon	2149	1600	2478	1748
Lancaster	8741	4931	9513	5532
Lehigh	2239	2583	2443	2680
Lycoming	1528	1874	1945	2600
Luzerne	2017	3296	2561	3649
Monroe	347	1418	377	1601
Mercer	2616	2617	2765	2744
Mifflin	1289	1431	1506	1585
Montgomery	3723	5141	4341	5394
M'Kean	252	313	307	416
Northampton	2359	2862	2455	3466
Northumberl'd	1231	1971	1498	2384
Perry	1106	1728	1316	2246
Philadel'a City	6512	3918	9282	5265
Philadel'a Co.	7605	12692	14138	12200
Pike	142	671	142	643
Potter	183	530	202	527
Schuylkill	2833	3720	2390	3217
Somerset	2162	913	2450	922
Sullivan	136	317	(New Co.)	
Susquehanna	2463	2352	1591	2468
Tioga	972	1750	1049	1975
Union	2463	1479	2721	1777
Venango	892	1326	873	1230
Westmoreland	2337	4525	2778	4704
Washington	3335	3531	3901	3958
Warren	659	849	843	1107
Wayne	686	1291	811	1553
Wyoming	653	819	754	808
York	3103	4006	3802	4691
Total	128,138	146,114	156,120	160,403

Shunk over Irvin, 17,976. Do. over Markle, 4,283.

'47. Reigart, *Native*, 11,207; Lemoyne, *Abo.* 1,677.

Legislature—'47.	*Senate.*	*House.*	*Joint Bal.*
Whigs	19	36	55
Loco-Focos	14	64	78
Loco maj. on Joint Ballot			23

OHIO—Legislature—1847-8.

Senate.

Counties.	*Whig.*	Counties.	*Loco.*
Delaware and Marion	1	Butler and Preble	1
Franklin, Madison, &c.	1	Pickaway & Fairfield.	1
Jefferson and Harrison	1	Hamilton	2
Lorain and Medina	1	Knox and Holmes	1
Montgom'ry & Warren	1	Licking	1
Miami, Darke & Shelby	1	Lucas, Wood, &c.	1
Summit and Portage	1	Sandusky, Seneca, &c.	1
Ross and Hocking	1	Stark	1
Tuscarawas, &c.	1	Richland	1
Trumbull	1	Adams, Pike, &c.	1
Ashtabula and Lake	1	Allen, Putnam, &c.	1
Athens and Meigs	1	Belmont and Monroe.	1
Logan, Union, &c.	1	Clermont and Brown	1
Clinton, Fayette, &c.	1	Columbiana	1
Cuyahoga and Geauga	1	Guernsey and Coshocton	1
Gallia, Jackson, &c.	1	Wayne	1
Huron and Erie	1	Total	17
Muskingum	1		
Washington, Perry, &c.	1		
Total	19	Whig majority	2

House of Representatives.

Counties.	*W.*	*L.*	Counties.	*W.*	*L.*
Adams and Pike	0	1	Lake	1	0
Ashtabula	1	0	Lorain	1	0
Athens and Meigs	1	0	Logan and Hardin	1	0
Belmont	1	0	Licking	0	1
Butler	0	1	Lucas, Wood, &c.	0	1
Brown	0	1	Medina	1	0
Clermont & Brown.	0	1	Miami	1	0
Clermont	0	1	Morgan	2	0
Coshocton	0	1	Muskingum	2	0
Carroll	1	0	Montgomery	2	0
Champaign & Union.	1	0	Mercer, Allen, &c.	0	1
Clark	1	0	Monroe	0	1
Clinton and Fayette.	1	0	Perry	0	1
Columbiana	0	2	Pickaway	1	0
Crawford, Wyandott	0	1	Portage	0	1
Cuyahoga	1	0	Portage & Summit.	1	0
Darke and Shelby.	1	0	Preble	1	0
Delaware & Marion.	0	1	Putnam, Paulding &c	0	1
Fairfield	0	2	Richland	0	2
Franklin & Madison.	2	0	Ross and Hocking.	1	0
Gallia and Jackson.	1	0	Seneca	0	1
Geauga	1	0	Stark	0	1
Greene	1	0	Sandusky	0	1
Guernsey	0	1	Summit	1	0
Hamilton	0	4	Scioto & Lawrence.	1	0
Harrison	1	0	Trumbull	2	0
Highland	1	0	Tuscarawas	1	0
Holmes	0	1	Washington	1	0
Huron and Erie	1	0	Warren	1	0
Jefferson	0	1	Wayne	0	1
Knox	0	1			
Total				39	33

Whig maj. Senate, 2; House, 6; Joint Ballot, 8.

DELAWARE.

Counties.	Governor—1846—Congress. Causey, *W.*	Tharp, *L.*	Houston, *W.*	Dillw. *L*
Newcastle	2683	2738	2755	2670
Kent	1461	1472	1516	1417
Sussex	1868	1938	1883	1920
Total	6,012	6,148	6,154	6,007

Tharp's maj. 136. Houston's maj. 147.

☞ P. F. Causey, Whig candidate for Governor, was beaten on a local question. A Legislature Whig in both branches was chosen at the same time, as well as a Whig Member of Congress.

VIRGINIA.

Dist.	Congress, 1847. Watts, *W.*	Atkinson, *L.*	Clay.	President, 1844. Polk.
I.				
Isle of Wight	78	366	93	470
City of Norfolk	546	224	634	403
Nansemond	317	286	361	244
Princess Anne	233	212	329	251
Norfolk County	545	452	627	590
Southampton	281	318	325	390
Sussex	86	270	124	325
Surry	80	110	113	168
Total	2,166	2,238	2,611	2,841
Atkinson's maj.	73.	Polk's maj.	230.	
II.	Bolling.	Dromgoole.		
Petersburg	381	190	376	336
Dinwiddie	317	217	270	318
Brunswick	140	226	194	408
Nottoway	174	120	187	182
Greenville	68	99	83	146
Prince George	125	139	139	226
Mecklenburg	259	415	276	618
Amelia	161	235	159	274
Total	1,620	1,641	1,684	2,508
Dromgoole's maj.	21.	Polk's maj.	824.	
III.	Flournoy.	Treadway.		
Halifax	344	556	344	1041
Pittsylvania	190 maj.		838	635
Henry	36 "		306	258
Franklin	80 "		619	674
Patrick	"	93	369	386
Total	650	649	2,476	2,994
Flournoy's maj.	*1.	Polk's maj.	518.	
IV.	Irving.	Bocock.		* Not official.
Appomattox	170	317		
Lunenburg	197	323	196	333
Prince Edward	234	279	264	377
Charlotte	293	306	337	346
Cumberland	105 maj.		274	297
Fluvanna	238	145	305	244
Campbell	635	563	833	656
Buckingham	371	330	548	596
Total	2,243	2,263	2,757	2,759
Bocock's unofficial maj.	20.	Polk's maj.	2.	
V.	Goggin.	Leake.		
Albemarle	858	537	917	702
Amherst	431	423	451	461
Bedford	860	517	941	639
Greene	60	306	66	300
Madison	90	577	65	512
Nelson	402	244	443	291
Orange	279	266	239	288
Total	2,980	2,870	3,117	3,193
Goggin's maj.	110.	Clay's maj.	76.	
VI.	Botts.	Leake.		
Hanover	494	450	558	482
Louisa	362	419	364	525
Powhatan	129	199	215	210
Chesterfield	269	510	338	604
Goochland	154	243		maj. 153
Henrico	603	337	578	405
Richmond City	948	310	847	282
Total	3,062	2,468	2,900	2,661
Botts's maj.	594.	Clay's maj.	239.	
VII.	Jones.	Bayly.		
Mathews	104	148	172	222
James City	38		103	39
Warwick	37	16	67	24
Northampton	29		240	116
Accomac	237	602	466	472
New-Kent	155	125	20	maj.

	Jones, *W.*	Bayly, *L.*	Clay.	Polk.
Charles City	81		202	43
Elizabeth City		2	133	123
Williamsburgh	4		66	50
Gloucester	141	64	233	220
York	24		113	100
Lancaster	16		139	99
Northumberl'nd		150	185	276
Total	866	1,107	2,239	1,793
Bayly's maj.	241.	Clay's maj.	446.	
VIII.	Newton.	Beale.		
Essex	216	168	229	186
Middlesex	118	118	131	118
King and Queen	224	314	250	328
Richmond City	182	72	202	154
Westmoreland	225	76	305	67
Caroline	394	436	476	463
Spottsylvania	368	436	438	442
King George	122	112	165	117
King William	85	284	109	337
Total	1,963	2,116	2,305	2,212
Beale's maj.	153.	Clay's maj.	93.	
IX.	Pendleton.	Hunter.		
Alexandria*	256	57		
Fairfax	342	229	410	391
Prince William	130	313	159	457
Loudon	873	270	1505	474
Culpeper	362	337	396	298
Rappahannock	308	267	359	314
Stafford	146	226	233	346
Fauquier	444	346	761	607
Total	2,861	2,045	3,823	2,887
Pendleton's maj.	802.	Clay's maj.	816.	
* Retroceded to Virginia in '46.				
X.	Kennedy.	Bedinger.		
Frederick	750	801	805	887
Hampshire	408	444	675	694
Berkeley	503	389	663	539
Jefferson	621	345	725	624
Clarke	141	153	199	220
Warren	92	214	126	321
Page	47	516	50	628
Morgan	184	191	183	216
Total	2,746	3,053	3,426	4,129
Bedinger's maj.	307.	Polk's maj.	703.	
XI.	Gray.	McDowell.		
Rockingham	293	1039	290	1716
Rockbridge	301	201	697	543
Augusta	717	327	1308	665
Pendleton	385	373	409	552
Hardy	298	146	533	272
Shenandoah	141	909	170	1372
Total	2,138	2,995	3,497	5,120
McDowell's maj.	857.	Polk's maj.	1,623.	
XII.	Preston.	Chapman.		
Monroe	505	468	425	460
Botetourt	313	345	394	695
Roanoke	153	231	177	279
Montgomery	469	276	364	345
Pulaski	148	110	166	174
Floyd	303	232	124	297
Giles	328	371	267	350
Mercer	217	198	173	177
Greenbrier	593	268	709	351
Pocahontas	99	236	81	227
Logan	222	218	123	177
Bath	146	176	196	250
Allegany	87	128	114	180
Total	3,671	3,443	3,313	3,962
Preston's maj.	228.	Polk's maj.	649.	

XIII.	Fulton.	McMullen.	Goodson.	Clay.	Polk.
Wythe	32	198	92	309	552
Russell	294	123	192	414	416
Smyth	228	103	84	275	371
Carroll	148	318	17	121	268
Grayson	222	242	19	150	331
Tazewell	141	132	297	100	627
Washington	334	149	410	371	723
Scott	205	308	105	276	531
Lee	190	505	14	237	578
Total	2,084	2,078	1,230	2,253	4,398

Fulton's plurality...6. Polk's maj..2,145.

XIV.	McComas.	Thompson.		
Ritchie	81	212	104	254
Kanawha	545	309	983	442
Jackson	278	314		+62
Mason	297	260	415	363
Cabell	296	204	287	346
Wayne	177	169	190	184
Lewis	292	350	329	684
Harrison	473	734	479	760
Braxton	152	112	186	156
Wood	383	350	533	330
Fayette	130	197	249	163
Nicholas	131	79	23*	
Total	3,510	3,961	2,888	3,744

Thompson's maj..451. Polk's maj...856.

[The votes of two precincts in Fayette and Nicholas, giving 33 maj. for Thompson, rejected for informality.] *Unofficial.

XV. Wm. G. Brown, Loco, elected. No serious opposition. A few votes were cast in three or four Counties for Hawkins, Whig. Polk's maj. 609.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Dist.	Congress, 1847.		President, 1844.	
I.	Clingman, *W.*	Bynum, *W. also.*	Clay.	Polk.
Buncombe	775	236	961	412
Burke	386	270	1234	228
Caldwell	362	305	598	219
Cherokee	435	124	390	225
Cleaveland	158	581	366	624
Haywood	395	221	342	267
Henderson	447	114	555	141
Macon	374	226	374	224
McDowell	345	293	(with Burke.)	
Polk&Ruth'rf'd	570	787	1310	296
Yancey	293	269	338	427
Total	4,550	3,426	6,468	3,073

Clingman's maj..1,124. Clay's maj...3,395.

II.	Boyden, *W.*	Bogle, *irr. W.*	Vogler, *L.*	
Ashe	365	278	303	522	477
Wilkes	405	745	14	1203	181
Surry	946	477	83	996	880
Catawba	235	443	1	790	1736
Davie	381	229	5	529	272
Iredell	896	337	23	1582	330
Rowan	656	198	175	833	586
Total	3,882	3,025	606	6,455	4,462

Boyden over Bogle..857. Clay's maj...1,993.

III.	Barringer, *W.*	Leake, *L.*		
Anson	586	16	1012	481
Cabarrus	514	34	718	374
Linc'ln&Gast'n	321	303	790	1736
Mecklenburg and Union	519	148	909	1201
Montgomery	345	15	658	139
Moore	389	243	540	500
Richmond	410	33	802	117
Stanly	328		530	48
Total	3,412	702	5,959	5,596

Barringer's maj..2,620. Clay's maj...363.

IV.	Shepperd, *W.*	Clemmons, *L.*	Clay.	Polk.
Stokes	713	873	1084	1153
Rockingham	284	646	430	1022
Guilford	1354	321	2130	525
Randolph	953	258	1171	312
Davidson	718	536	1091	610
Total	4,022	2,634	5,906	3,612

Shepperd's maj..1,388. Clay's maj..1 294.

V.	Kerr, *W.*	Venable, *L.*		
Orange	1621	1437	1686	1589
Chatham	1194	620	1136	729
Granville	986	881	936	942
Caswell	298	1081	283	1182
Person	336	569	275	649
Total	4,435	4,588	4,316	5,091

Venable's maj....153. Polk's maj...775.

VI.	Toole,* *W.*	Daniel, *L.*	Arr'n, *L.*		
Halifax	8	452	301	592	456
Warren	13	610	143	138	810
Franklin	30	560	395	336	760
Wake	56	927	670	1044	1374
Johnston	44	443	398	595	650
Edgecombe	60	722	787	126	1503
Nash	3	272	723	74	894
Total	214	3,896	3,419	2,895	6,447

Daniel over Arrington..477. Polk's maj..3,552.

* Toole declined running; Whigs generally voted for Arrington.

VII.	Hall, *W.*	McKay, *L.*	Bryan, *L.*		
Robeson	343	325	2	559	591
Bladen	186	249	12	280	486
Columbus	73	228	2	135	363
Brunswick	196	123	22	351	283
N. Hanover	114	729	74	382	1122
Onslow	61	436	18	191	717
Duplin	148	672	8	223	936
Sampson	295	524	8	533	878
Cumberland	411	608	53	703	1101
Total	1,827	3,894	199	3,357	6,477

McKay over Hall..2,067. Polk's maj..3,120.

VIII.	Donnell. *W.*	Lane, *L.*		
Beaufort	846	466	932	527
Pitt	574	414	634	476
Greene	258	314	302	276
Washington	330	146	329	124
Tyrrell	332	101	283	92
Hyde	416	267	318	164
Craven	503	528	654	628
Carteret	468	318	434	315
Jones	167	142	203	142
Lenoir	258	361	225	356
Wayne	268	846	254	911
Total	4,293	3,924	4,568	4,011

Donnell's maj.....369. Clay's maj...557.

[The vote at two precincts on the "Banks" in Hyde, which usually give Whig majorities, was lost, not having been returned by the Sheriff.]

IX.	Outlaw, *W.*	Biggs, *L.*		
Currituck	160	569	157	551
Camden	500	92	556	101
Pasquotank	518	244	663	232
Perquimons	421	203	441	223
Chowan	272	198	305	166
Gates	354	328	355	355
Northampton	435	389	519	364
Hertford	330	222	309	253
Bertie	504	363	475	439
Martin	301	543	310	580
Total	3,795	3,071	4,090	3,264

Outlaw's maj.....724. Clay's maj...826.

KENTUCKY.

Dist. CONGRESS, 1847. PRESIDENT, 1844.

I.	Delany, W.	Boyd, L.	Clay.	Polk.
Hopkins	682	877	701	814
Trigg	498	639	557	651
Caldwell	662	981	780	966
Union	489	526	507	584
Crittenden	243	441	284	399
Livingston	323	329	424	327
Callaway	135	732	204	772
Marshall	65	499	94	600
Graves	364	999	386	884
McCracken	300	256	256	195
Ballard	241	374	282	400
Hickman	75	381	304	740
Fulton	117	387		
Total	4,194	7,421	4,779	7,332

Boyd's maj.....3,227. Polk's maj..2,553.

II.	Waddill.	Peyton.		
Butler	299	415	351	290
Breckenridge	861	587	924	464
Christian	924	800	1122	825
Daviess	772	919	808	622
Edmonson	183	308	174	251
Grayson	391	532	432	386
Henderson	551	528	719	637
Hancock	263	209	277	213
Meade	636	265	650	223
Muhlenburg	570	700	657	489
Ohio	508	805	601	513
Total	5,958	6,068	6,715	4,913

Peyton's maj.....110. Clay's maj..1,802.

III.	Todd.	Clarke.		
Warren	885	589	1132	687
Logan	1190	451	1407	374
Barren	941	1185	1306	1108
Monroe	414	589	451	473
Allen	304	694	401	635
Simpson	300	491	455	415
Hart	484	744	579	558
Todd	547	548	784	406
Total	5,065	5,291	6,515	4,659

Clarke's maj.....226. Clay's maj..1,956.

IV.	Buckner	James.		
Boyle	674	433	617	352
Lincoln	749	465	769	335
Adair	577	805	548	639
Casey	539	338	468	214
Pulaski	803	1174	727	708
Wayne	575	555	535	342
Cumberland	577	274	590	167
Russell	482	283	431	178
Clinton	247	395	262	315
Green	954	1069	837	1042
Total	6,177	5,791	5,774	4,292

Buckner's maj....386. Clay's maj..1,482.

V.	Thompson.	Wickliffe.		
Nelson	1184	659	1326	608
Hardin	1279	861	1095	702
Bullitt	552	530	528	436
Spencer	479	503	469	508
Mercer	855	939	557	985
Marion	824	687	715	737
Washington	791	784	660	709
Larue	463	437	382	333
Anderson	352	614	281	552
Total	6,779	6,019	6,013	5,570

Thompson's maj..760. Clay's maj...443.

VI.	Adams, W.	Price, W.	Clay.	Polk.
Clay	336	282	335	92
Estell	422	427	392	216
Floyd	365	331	190	340
Garrard	382	1005	1128	229
Harlan	511	74	334	75
Johnson	104	355	85	252
Knox	784	210	589	164
Laurel	421	228	384	124
Letcher	110	163	29	161
Madison	913	1145	1202	633
Owsley	265	245	165	129
Perry	204	164	113	84
Pike	360	312	251	238
Rockcastle	351	300	451	73
Whitley	745	66	431	99
Total	6,303	5,307	6,079	2,909

Adams's maj.....996. Clay's maj..3,170.

VII.	Duncan.	Merriwether		
Louisville City	2355	1881	2435	1662
Jefferson	1098	1166	1092	1042
Shelby	1393	851	1441	876
Henry	756	1037	708	1044
Oldham	464	550	426	625
Trimble	326	568	268	507
Carroll	368	444	382	370
Total	6,763	6,487	6,752	6,046

Duncan's maj.....276. Clay's maj...706.

VIII.	Morehead, W.	Trabue, N.	Marshall, L.	
Woodford	553	282	213	750
Bourbon	763	346	400	1208
Scott	375	920	289	803
Franklin	937	182	365	816
Jessamine	419	321	399	616
Owen	353	416	728	485
Fayette	948	676	533	1695
Total	4,348	3,143	3,037	6,373

Morehead's maj. over Trabue..1,205; over Marshall..1,311. Clay's maj...1,577.

IX.	Cox, W.	French, L.		
Clark	1043	432	996	314
Montgomery	766	678	678	597
Bath	771	987	611	783
Fleming	1246	968	1143	771
Lewis	586	630	506	543
Carter	227	645	148	508
Greenup	598	594	593	385
Lawrence	414	400	347	345
Morgan	367	757	247	512
Breathitt	158	382	120	231
Total	6,166	6,473	5,389	4,989

French's maj.....307. Clay's maj...400.

X.	Gaines.	Desha.		
Mason	1534	847	1608	799
Bracken	790	495	753	443
Boone	984	818	888	712
Nicholas	771	782	678	703
Harrison	870	1075	859	975
Campbell	478	722	358	618
Kenton	912	1055	687	920
Pendleton	351	616	287	530
Grant	434	564	396	493
Gallatin	372	398	348	351
Total	7,496	7,382	6,862	6,544

Gaines's maj.....124. Clay's maj...318.

Out of 136,939 legal voters in the State, 90,351 have voted for the call of a Constitutional Convention.

RECAPITULATION.

Districts.	Whig.	Loco.	Clay.	Polk.
I. Delany	4194	Boyd 7421	4779	7332
II. Waddill	5958	Peyton 6068	6715	4913
III. Todd	5065	Clarke 5291	6515	4659
IV. Buckner	6177	James 5791	5774	4292
V. Thomps'n	6799	Wickliffe 6019	6013	5570
VI. Adams	6303		6079	2909
Price	5307			
Trabue (Native)	3143.			
VII. Duncan	6763	Merriw'thr 6487	6752	6046
VIII. Morehead	4348	Marshal l. 3037	6373	4796
IX. Cox	6166	French 6473	5389	4989
X. Gaines	7496	Desha 7373	6862	6544
Total	64,556		53,959 61,260	51,988

TENNESSEE.

Dist. EAST TENNESSEE.

I. GOVERNOR, 1847. GOVERNOR, 1845.

Counties.	N. S. Brown, *W.*	A. V. Brown, *L.*	Foster, *W.*	Brwn,
Johnson	368	99	348	77
Carter	744	186	708	176
Sullivan	392	1343	328	1463
Washington	843	1098	832	1211
Hawkins	1178	1314	1141	1372
Greene	1023	1522	992	1598
Cocke	826	244	886	195
Total	5,374	5,806	5,235	6,092

Loco maj. 432; do. in '45, 857; Whig *gain*, 425.

II.

Jefferson	1582	345	1419	296
Grainger	1067	658	938	580
Claiborne	634	826	512	828
Campbell	408	401	355	464
Anderson	656	330	616	348
Morgan	197	230	190	225
Sevier	830	104	781	95
Blount	1082	734	955	745
Monroe	905	1057	801	956
Total	7,361	4,685	6,567	4,537

Whig maj. 2,676; do. in '45, 2,030; Whig *g.* 646.

III.

Knox	2126	573	1960	554
Roane	942	806	901	726
Bledsoe	527	355	519	262
Rhea	260	379	235	329
Meigs	134	635	123	625
McMinn	911	1040	887	980
Polk	318	546	293	434
Bradley	641	978	604	894
Hamilton	628	721	613	548
Marion	526	391	498	339
Total	7,013	6,424	6,513	5,691

Whig maj. 589; do. in '45, 822; Whig *loss*, 233.

IV. MIDDLE TENNESSEE.

Fentress*	97	450	78	433
Overton	413	1183	333	1150
Jackson	1219	846	1057	862
White	1050	603	949	553
De Kalb	601	623	548	535
Van Buren	113	239	117	195
Warren	376	1223	335	1192
Coffee	323	1002	275	1001
Total	4,192	6,169	3,692	5,921

Loco maj, 1,977; do. in '45, 2,229; Whig *g.* 252.

* Unofficial.

V.

			Clay.	Polk.
Franklin	378	1114	335	1141
Lincoln	677	2400	651	2316
Bedford	1497	1515	1431	1555
Marshall	702	1431	614	1395
Total	3,254	6,460	3,031	6,407

Loco maj. 3,206; do. in '45, 3,376; Whig *g.* 170.

VI.

Hickman	270	992	223	1022
Maury	1500	1963	1243	1850
Giles	1398	1521	1245	1381
Lawrence	631	662	502	555
Wayne	691	421	651	448
Hardin	566	798	477	734
Total	5,056	6,357	4,341	5,990

Loco maj. 1,301; do. in '45, 1,649; Whig *g.* 348.

VII.

Wilson	2441	1070	2364	1045
Rutherford	1708	1593	1599	1457
Cannon	360	842	330	793
Williamson	1893	927	1758	908
Total	6,402	4,432	6,051	4,203

Whig maj. 1,970; do. in '45. 1,848; Whig *g.* 122.

VIII.

Smith	2389	823	2257	796
Sumner	833	1902	823	1888
Davidson	2347	1728	2177	1570
Total	5,569	4,453	5,257	4,254

Whig maj. 1,116; do. in '45, 1,003; Whig *g.* 113.

IX.

Montgomery	1182	983	1104	901
Robertson	1196	804	1128	808
Stewart	529	679	479	678
Dickson	336	689	293	650
Humphreys	278	525	263	480

WEST TENNESSEE.

Benton	331	466	923	466
Henry	720	1249	705	1176
Total	4,572	5,395	4,895	5,159

Loco maj. 823; do. in '45, 264; Whig *loss*, 559.

X.

McNairy	882	853	830	803
Hardeman	616	943	598	1003
Fayette	1021	963	1092	1097
Shelby	1409	1207	1307	1316
Tipton	308	447	331	490
Haywood	726	631	694	664
Lauderdale	263	248	266	203
Dyer	378	261	327	249
Total	5,603	5,553	5,445	5,825

Whig maj. 50; Loco do in '45, 380; Whg *g.* 430.

XI.

Perry, &c	824	615	659	472
Henderson	1141	525	1124	464
Madison	1451	779	1213	701
Carroll	1351	619	1282	518
Gibson	1339	684	1189	616
Weakley	640	1035	670	961
Obion	308	463	272	466
Total	7,054	4,720	6,409	4,198

Whig maj. 2,334; do. in '45, 2,211; Whig *g*, 123.

RECAPITULATION.

	N. S. Brown.	A. V. Brown.	Foster.	Brown.
East Tenn	19,767	16,915	18,245	16,320
Middle "	27,994	31,551	25,639	30,292
West "	13,708	11,988	12,852	11,665
Total	61,469	60,454	56,736	58,277

Maj. for N S.Brown,1,015. Maj. for Brown, 1,470

INDIANA.

Dist.	Congress, 1847. Embree, *W.*	Owen, *L.*	Clay.	Polk.
I.				
Crawford	595	383	462	397
Dubois	273	562	229	501
Gibson	842	725	797	810
Harrison	1297	1014	1252	1144
Orange	708	899	706	1026
Perry	596	249	564	334
Pike	486	464	459	491
Posey	879	886	673	1155
Spencer	640	478	586	496
Vanderburgh	676	533	675	556
Warrick	453	826	394	850
Total	7,445	7,054	6,797	7,769

Embree's maj. 391. Polk's maj. 1,072.

	Davis.	Henley.		
II.				
Clarke	1119	1328	1132	1417
Floyd	1073	1033	956	981
Jackson	595	780	662	1048
Jefferson	1773	1377	1835	1427
Jennings	951	686	872	669
Scott	592	451	481	441
Washington	1117	1515	1149	1660
Total	7,130	7,170	7,080	7,643

Henley's maj. 40. Polk's maj. 556.

	Hackleman.	Robinson.		
III.				
Dearborn	1245	1660	1616	1971
Decatur	1166	1080	1275	1091
Franklin	1172	1474	1325	1583
Ohio	372	483	193	169
Ripley	978	917	1060	908
Rush	1512	1293	1580	1362
Switzerland	977	1001	961	1006
Total	7,422	7,908	8,010	8,089

Robinson's maj. 486. Polk's maj. 79.

	Smith.	Test.		
IV.				
Fayette	936	835	1051	908
Henry	1266	798	1458	1005
Union	714	666	682	672
Wayne	2072	1211	2321	1436
Total	4,988	3,540	5,512	4,021

Smith's maj. 1,448. Clay's maj. 1,491.

	McCarty.	Wick.		
V.				
Bartholomew	899	947	1035	1068
Brown	73	454	59	432
Hamilton	831	626	859	766
Hancock	687	652	719	736
Johnson	682	1085	659	1150
Madison	816	728	813	854
Marion	1695	1402	1715	1634
Shelby	1027	1064	1107	1342
Tipton	89	129	(new county.)	
Total	6,799	7,097	6,966	7,982

Wick's maj. 298. Polk's maj. 1,016.

	Dunn.	Dobson.		
VI.				
Daviess	878	635	807	764
Green	856	889	762	909
Knox	982	642	1709	821
Lawrence	936	984	1019	1085
Martin	424	453	276	516
Monroe	757	1009	721	1118
Morgan	1434	938	1023	1078
Owen	847	788	754	888
Sullivan	551	1015	464	1221
Total	7,365	7,343	6,905	8,400

Dunn's maj. 22. Polk's maj. 1,495.

	Thompson.	Wright.	Clay.	Polk.
VII.				
Clay	3-9	737	429	662
Hendricks	1209	884	1262	844
Parke	1301	1408	1378	1329
Putnam	1530	1508	1540	1367
Vermillion	743	760	787	762
Vigo	1260	927	1515	856
Total	6,402	6,224	6 910	5,829

Thompson's maj. 178. Clay's maj. 1,090.

	Brier.	Pettit.		
VIII.				
Boone	723	816	816	871
Carroll	800	712	712	965
Clinton	540	726	645	944
Fountain	909	1075	947	1387
Montgomery	1303	1380	1450	1521
Howard	198	236	129	133
Tippecanoe	1351	1398	1550	1551
Warren	642	368	779	470
Total	6,471	6,789	7,028	7,842

Pettit's maj. 311. Polk's maj. 814.

	Pratt.	Cathcart.		
IX.				
Benton	41	67	40	69
Cass	811	731	768	671
Elkhart	509	807	758	964
Fulton	417	348	344	308
Jasper	163	230	128	175
Kosciusko	751	611	623	553
Lake	128	287	114	206
Laporte	913	997	1009	831
Marshall	263	375	199	256
Miami	737	785	569	517
Porter	311	384	311	305
Pulaski	122	173	123	124
St. Joseph	759	592	863	683
Wabash	809	797	601	575
White	261	290	259	218
Total	7,070	7,474	6,709	6,446

Cathcart's maj. 395. Clay's maj. 263.

	Ewing.	Rockhill.		
X.				
Adams	251	309	198	296
Allen	878	866	861	849
Blackford	68	263	81	205
De Kalb	341	404	269	327
Delaware	862	639	940	732
Grant	414	491	353	423
Huntington	375	390	277	316
Jay	334	367	331	352
Lagrange	723	630	590	457
Noble	490	536	390	430
Randolph	801	722	818	808
Steuben	363	433	328	303
Wells	241	323	195	305
Whitley	295	304	222	237
Total	6,441	6,617	5,843	6,190

Rockhill's maj. 176. Polk's maj. 356.

RECAPITULATION.

Dist.	*Whig.* '47.	*Loco.* '44.	Clay.	Polk.
I.	*Embree 7445	Owen 7054	6797	7769
II.	Davis 7130	*Henley 7170	7037	7643
III.	H'cklem'n 7422	*Robinson 7908	8010	8089
IV.	*Smith 4988	C. Test. 3540	5512	4021
V.	McCarty 6799	*Wick 7097	6966	7982
VI.	*Dunn 7365	Dobson 7343	6905	8400
VII.	*Thomps'n 6402	Wright 6224	6910	5829
VIII.	Brier 6471	*Pettit 6789	7028	7842
IX.	Pratt 7070	*Cathcart 7474	6709	6446
X.	Ewing 6441	*Rockhill 6617	5843	6190
Total	67,533		67,216	67,867 70,181

Whig maj. now. . . . 317. Polk's maj. . . 2,314.

* Elected.

GEORGIA.

GOVERNOR, 1847. GOVERNOR, 1845.

Counties.	Whig. Clinch.	Loco. Towns.	Whig. Crawford.	Loco. M'Allist'r.
Appling	106	160	151	164
Baker	246	425	204	357
Baldwin	317	315	315	268
Bibb	602	665	651	724
Bryan	112	69	103	85
Bulloch	34	382	27	413
Burke	590	370	549	332
Butts	243	354	253	375
Camden	89	181	110	214
Campbell	251	569	214	474
Carroll	362	705	394	656
Cass	731	1341	641	944
Chatham	776	582	700	715
Chattooga	350	426	300	330
Cherokee	594	977	533	740
Clark	616	437	538	398
Cobb	718	975	638	835
Coweta	758	645	808	689
Crawford	364	454	433	467
Columbia	489	282	522	277
Dade	68	286	45	240
Decatur	391	385	348	279
De Kalb	759	990	577	762
Dooly	317	517	260	427
Early	152	368	151	292
Effingham	175	110	226	111
Elbert	986	174	991	168
Emanuel	195	269	206	217
Fayette	417	644	428	651
Floyd	569	600	380	446
Forsyth	453	657	463	641
Franklin	354	1032	354	922
Gilmer	297	786	213	559
Glynn	121	33	112	19
Greene	796	131	786	115
Gwinnett	736	711	757	680
Habersham	446	784	388	784
Hall	527	683	529	599
Hancock	456	321	507	307
Harris	785	409	813	390
Heard	355	452	313	398
Henry	883	878	884	815
Houston	627	687	637	654
Irwin	66	313	99	258
Jackson	513	664	517	644
Jasper	429	471	475	493
Jefferson	519	93	544	84
Jones	406	443	424	443
Laurens	455	22	589	16
Lee	320	206	284	185
Liberty	185	142	203	168
Lincoln	267	175	275	183
Lowndes	422	355	410	383
Lumpkin	530	973	556	946
Macon	383	321	364	292
Madison	336	365	338	335
Marion	450	470	469	349
McIntosh	125	117	109	124
Meriwether	739	792	695	833
Monroe	688	670	733	644
Montgomery	224	27	215	26
Morgan	393	281	412	299
Murray	502	949	415	624
Muscogee	1039	853	1071	851
Newton	913	442	896	471
Oglethorpe	470	152	576	172
Paulding	277	391	243	355
Pike	737	835	642	783
Pulaski	219	307	249	379
Putnam	388	312	425	318
Rabun	59	299	37	250
Randolph	673	683	575	650
Richmond	679	488	747	474
Scriven	195	222	241	225
Stewart	907	786	904	690
Sumter	571	466	544	440
Talbot	741	813	862	744
Taliaferro	363	68	412	54
Tattnall	291	76	313	75
Telfair	183	162	201	174
Thomas	441	330	431	255
Troup	1023	433	1005	440
Twiggs	267	414	320	403
Union	300	743	217	527
Upson	611	356	649	385
Walker	635	770	537	584
Walton	526	721	505	744
Ware	205	205	176	190
Warren	575	325	607	372
Washington	612	558	629	508
Wayne	62	81	67	96
Wilkes	421	345	439	354
Wilkinson	388	513	425	528
Total	41,931	43,320	41,514	39,763
Towns's maj.	1,389.	Crawford's maj.		1,751.

LEGISLATURE, '47.	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Whig	24	67	91
Loco-Foco	21	63	84
Whig maj.	3	4	7

MARYLAND.

GOVERNOR, 1847. GOVERNOR, 1844.

Counties.	Goldsborough,	Thomas.	Pratt.	Carroll.
Allegany	1518	1536	1433	1520
Anne Arundel & Annapolis	1641	1623	1730	1650
Baltimore City	8735	10,302	7968	9190
Baltimore Co.	1919	2490	2153	2902
Calvert	422	381	462	395
Caroline	605	597	659	639
Carroll	1524	1854	1831	1731
Cecil	1366	1467	1525	1585
Charles	623	407	761	560
Dorchester	1281	864	1328	976
Frederick	2980	2893	3132	3104
Harford	1373	1395	1490	1414
Kent	635	462	701	544
Montgomery	953	862	1085	905
Prince George's	885	787	1027	749
Queen Anne's	766	688	759	745
Somerset	1270	928	1335	1031
St. Mary's	662	397	764	494
Talbot	730	778	778	745
Washington	2591	2454	2632	2576
Worcester	1251	1198	1487	1043
Total	33,730	34,368	35,040	34,492
Thomas's maj.	638.	Pratt's maj.		548.

Dist.	Whig.	CONGRESS, '47.	Loco	Maj.
I.	Chapman	*4521	———	*3725 796
II.	Roman	7136	Shriver	6818 318
III.	Whig	5712	Ligon	7449 1731
IV.	Kennedy	7108	McLane	7649 541
V.	Evans	4909	Carmichael	4444 465
VI.	Cristfield	4497	Loco	3760 737
Total		33,883		33,839

* Vote for Governor—Chapman had no opponent.

LEGISLATURE—Largely Whig in each House.

ALABAMA.

GOVERNOR, 1847. PRESIDENT, 1844.

Counties.	Davis. *W.*	Chapman, *L.*	Clay.	Polk.
Autauga	520	492	475	633
Baldwin	173	182	149	120
Barbour	1002	700	1113	860
Benton	584	1528	373	1382
Bibb	416	541	450	596
Blount	106	764	84	774
Butler	699	295	666	405
Chambers	1268	768	1158	936
Cherokee	468	1149	356	955
Clarke	223	602	232	631
Coffee	maj.	50	142	315
Conecuh	393	333	441	277
Coosa	487	937	400	796
Covington	223	112	148	139
Dale	maj.	180	209	616
Dallas	839	704	864	722
De Kalb	231	795	207	700
Fayette	255	901	153	796
Franklin	523	1009	498	1079
Greene	995	674	1090	819
Henry	maj.	120	367	546
Jackson	114	1732	87	1751
Jefferson	284	609	264	585
Lauderdale	644	870	474	919
Lawrence	642	720	469	783
Limestone	494	730	325	965
Lowndes	714	630	710	678
Macon	990	433	1087	626
Madison	523	1297	357	1720
Marengo	814	548	726	634
Marion	176	625	120	638
Marshall	219	889	162	875
Mobile	1284	1117	1403	1347
Montgomery	1136	821	1016	836
Monroe	567	353	567	359
Morgan	526	426	271	682
Perry	600	841	769	849
Pickens	1039	1035	872	967
Pike	927	731	862	768
Randolph	414	840	288	747
Russell	818	681	736	624
St. Clair	51	661	46	644
Shelby	529	459	511	472
Sumter	1020	618	927	1061
Talladega	832	902	633	851
Tallapoosa	839	976	728	705
Tuscaloosa	1070	827	902	964
Washington	325	350	273	279
Walker	233	519	170	442
Wilcox	594	597	585	629
Total	28,064	34,623	26,084	37,740

Chapman's maj...6.909. Polk's maj...11,056.

Dist. CONGRESS. 1847.

I. John Gayle, *Whig*, 5,050; Taylor, *Loco*, 4,490.
II. Henry W. Hilliard, *W.* elected without opp.
III. No opposition to Samson W. Harris, *Loco.*
IV. W. M. Murphy, *W.* 4,370; S. W. Inge, *L.* 4,528.
V. D. Hubbard, *L.* 2,923; G. S. Houston, *L.* 4,746.
VI. Acklen, 2,747; Pope, 1,284; W. R. W. Cobb, 3,330: (all *Locos.*)
VII. Philips, 793; S. F. Rice, 4,024; F. W. Bowdon, 5,419: (all *Locos.*)

TEXAS—1847.

D. R. Miller elected Governor over G. T. Wood, —both Loco-Focos of course. We have no definite results.

LOUISIANA—CONGRESS—1847.

Dist. *I.*	Montegut.	LaSere
Orleans, 1st & 3d Muni.	1540	2520
Plaquemine	12	251
St. Bernard	61	42
Total	1,613	2,813
La Sere's maj.		1,200

II.	Thibodeaux.	Landry.
Ascension	241	240
Assumption	338	248
Jefferson	468	487
Lafourche	555	80
Orleans, 2d Munic'y & Algiers	1701	1862
St. Charles	109	44
St. James	318	218
St. John	192	193
Terrebonne	358	117
Total	4,280	3,489
Thibodeaux's maj.		791

III.	Saunders.	Harm'n.
Avoyelles	203	464
Carroll	205	227
Catahoula	234	356
Concordia	100	78
E. Bat'n Rouge	275	357
E. Feliciana	360	360
Franklin	87	188
Iberville	397	202
Livingston	117	220

Net Loco-Foco majority in the State .....1,529.

	Saunders.	Harm'n.
Madison	212	185
Point Coupée	214	389
St. Helena	158	186
St. Tammany	191	211
Tensas	132	118
Washington	148	217
W. Bat. Rouge	70	maj.
W. Feliciana	360	360
Total	3,323	3,909
Harmanson's maj		586

IV.	Waddell.	Morse.
Bossier	99	183
Calcasieu	(no return)	
Caldwell	24	136
Caddo	232	283
Claiborne	270	490
De Soto	55	266
Jackson	(no return)	
Lafayette	138	235
Morehouse	154	65
Natchitoches	350	482
Ouachita	127	183
Rapides	340	521
Sabine	260	250
St. Landry	709	490
St. Martin	353	260
St. Mary	324	173
Union	(no return)	
Vermillion	99	121
Total	3,604	4,138
Morse's maj.		534

LEGISLATURE—'47.	*Senate.*	*House.*	*Joint Bal.*
Whig	15	51	66
Loco-Foco	17	47	64

Whig majority on Joint Ballot..... 2

MISSISSIPPI—1847—CONGRESS.

Dist. *I.*	*Ind.* Josselyn.	*Loco.* Thomp.
De Soto	766	696
Itawamba	569	941
Lafayette	722	651
Marshall	1165	1213
Panola	600	333
Pontotoc	661	875
Tippah	926	1304
Tishemingo	588	1142
Tunica	36	36
Total	6,033	7,19
Thompson's maj.		1,158

II.	McClung, *W.*	Feath'n.
Bolivar	73	58
Carroll	754	847
Chickasaw	608	1912
Choctaw	570	767
Coahoma	229	153
Lowndes	719	667
Monroe	891	835
Noxubee	517	548
Oktibbeha	292	391
Sunflower	48	48
Tallahatchie	210	228
Yalobusha	676	879
Total	5,587	6,4 3
Featherston's maj.		846

III.	Tompkins.	*Whig.* Roberts.	*Loco.*
Atala	414		635
Hinds	1120		705
Holmes	635		468
Issaquena	79		51
Kemper	415		570
Lauderdale	402		693
Leake	296		266
Madison	653		462
Meshoba	223		270
Newton	236		256
Rankin	355		345
Scott	175		240
Warren	925		42-
Washington	130		75
Winston	338		490
Yazoo	543		435
Total	6,939		6,390
Tompkins's maj			549

☞ Two years ago, the same Counties gave Tompkins 4,509, Roberts 6,583.

State Officers.—No ticket in nomination but the regular Loco-Foco.

IV. No serious opposition to Albert G. Brown, present Governor, though some votes were cast for Gen. Quitman, now fighting in Mexico.

Matthews, Loco, chosen Gov-

ernor by some 5,000 majority over Bradford, Whig volunteer. For Secretary of State, the vote (complete except Wayne Co.) stands—

Patterson, Whig vol. 23,714 Stamps, Loco, 25,845
Stamps ahead.....2,126.

The Loco-Foco Auditor and Treasurer had no Whig opponents.

IOWA.

Dist. I. CONGRESS, 1847. GOVERNOR, 1846.

Counties.	Browne.	Thompson.	M'Knight.	Briggs.
Appanoose	29	55	8	42
Dallas	14	7	(No return.)	
Davis	307	370	"	
Henry	624	493	614	370
Jefferson	586	666	421	516
Jasper	55	17	15	27
Keokuk	207	343	164	202
Lee	1098	1191	767	1040
Mahaska	363	338	300	251
Marion	180	231	104	128
Monroe	87	140	49	79
Polk	141	176	74	78
Van Buren	786	977	732	820
Wapello	509	526	(No return.)	
Total	4,986	5,530	3,248	3,553

Thompson's maj..544. Briggs's maj..305.

II.	M'Knight.	Leffler.	M'Knight.	Briggs.
Clayton	188	184	144	163
Clinton	157	179	157	163
Cedar	243	221	212	221
Delaware	107	87	69	76
Dubuque	617	749	492	490
Benton	20	55	28	13
Jackson	292	435	222	357
Jones	159	157	81	71
Johnson	292	331	254	300
Linn	312	374	197	272
Iowa	26	40	13	31
Scott	340	327	337	285
Muscatine	359	345	361	348
Washington	353	273	306	223
Louisa	423	320	359	291
Desmoines	947	1004	894	76
Buchanan	15	40	(Not organized.)	
Winnesheik	23	58	(No return.)	
Total	4,873	5,159	4,144	4,073

Leffler's maj.....286. M'Knight's maj...61.

Aggregate Votes, 1846.

Governor..McKnight...7,907 Briggs.....8,250
Congress..Hedrick.....7,693 Leffler.....8,515
Mitchell....7,555 Hastings....8,364
Loco maj. (average).....816.

1847. Whig. Loco. Loco Maj.

President of Board of Public Works:
Geo. Wilson..10,053 H. W. Sample10,297...244

Secretary of State:
Madison Dagger9,592 Chas. Corkery10,733..1,144

State Treasurer:
Pierce B. Fagen.9,786 Paul Brattain..10,631...845

Congress..Whig total 9,859 Loco do.10,689...830

ARKANSAS—1846.

Robert W. Johnson, Loco, elected to Congress without opposition.

LEGISLATURE.	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Loco-Foco	22	62	84
Whig	3	23	26
Loco majority	19	39	58

MICHIGAN.

1847.—Returns incomplete. Hon. Epaphroditus Ransom Loco, has about 5,000 majority for Governor over Jas. M. Edmunds, Whig. Charles E. Stuart, Loco, elected to Congress from the Kalamazoo District over G. W. Gordon, Whig. The new Legislature stands—

	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Whig	21	51	72
Loco-Foco	1	15	16
Loco majority	20	36	56

Dist. I. CONGRESS, 1846. PRESIDENT, 1844.

Counties.	Whig. Lawrence.	Loco. McClel.	Abo. Stew't.	Clay.	Polk.	Abo.
Hillsdale	892	1026	168	958	1084	212
Lenawee	1640	1830	182	2177	2272	228
Monroe	313	1163	11	870	1283	48
Washtenaw	1853	1657	271	2347	2549	386
Wayne	1744	2101	146	2345	2737	192
Total	6,442	7,877	777	8,697	9,925	1,066

McClelland ov. Lawrence, 1,435. Polk's maj. 1,228.

II.	Gordon.	Bradley.	Hussey.			
Total	8,678	9,515	1,127	8,723	9,448	1,487

Bradley over Gordon, 837. Polk over Clay, 725.

III.	Wisner.	Bingham.	Canfield.			
Clinton	210	252	20	255	283	19
Chippewa	40	47		14 maj.		
Genesee	612	603	196	733	676	183
Ingham	495	519	54	432	441	45
Livingston	685	925	80	687	1030	108
Lapeer	279	374	76	399	502	88
Mackinaw	50	109		43	100	
Macomb	708	877	126	963	1359	140
Oakland	1934	1812	262	2225	2833	377
Saginaw	90	134	6	107	104	2
St. Clair	450	569	36	569	617	27
Shiawassee	231	274	125	300	269	96
Total	5,780	6,492	981	6,527	8,214	1,084

Bingham over Wisner, 712. Polk ov. Clay, 1,687.

WISCONSIN—Official.

1847. DELEGATE. 1845.

Counties.	Whig. Tweedy.	Loco. Strong.	Abol. Durkee.	W. maj. Collins.	L. maj. Martin.
Brown	151	157			159
Calumet	7	39			62
Columbia	306	198	3		(New Co.)
Crawford	59	152			58
Dane	470	400	7		40
Dodge	418	442	50		72
Fond-du-Lac	360	274	73		56
Grant	1162	897	3	320	
Green	398	354	54		33
Iowa & Rich.	478	557			61
La Fayette	574	647			(New Co.)
La Pointe	4	57		"	"
Jefferson	578	503	56		50
Manitowoc	64	67			40
Marquette	154	190	5		51
Milwaukee	799	797	60		44
Portage	116	123			30
Racine	971	713	175		253
Rock	1060	683	89	85	
Sauk	134	117			12
St. Croix	51	92			(No Ret'rns.)
Sheboygan	294	195	6		32
Walworth	1008	841	159		108
Washington	198	396	8		181
Waukesha	659	583	198		(New Co.)
Winnebago	197	144	27		22
Total	10,670	9,648	973	405	1,364

Tweedy ov. Strong, 1,012. Martin's maj. 959. Whig gain, 1,971.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

We are on the eve of another Presidential Election. Let none fancy that, since it is approached so calmly, it will be conducted sluggishly and terminated without excitement. Whoever cherishes such an illusion mistakes the character of the American People and the impulses which sway them. Equally idle is the imagination that Party lines are to be effaced and broken down in this contest—that the prestige of some heroic achievement or the glitter of an epaulette is to chase from the popular mind all memory of the radical differences of sentiment which have so often arrayed one-half our countrymen in fierce conflict with the other. Idle chimeras these! offspring of an empty heart or a sickly brain! With the progress of events a particular measure may become more or less important, the emphatic assertion of a certain principle more or less essential, but the question of questions remains and will remain. At one time, the establishment or maintenance of a Sound and Uniform Currency; at another, the upbuilding and cherishing of new or feeble branches of Home Industry; at another, the proper disposition of the Proceeds of the Public Lands; at a fourth Peace or War, Spoliation or Justice; but underneath all these, mightier than any, more enduring than all, lives ever the elemental difference in which parties have their origin—on one side the idea that Government should be CREATIVE, CONSTRUCTIVE, BENEFICENT; on the other, the negative, skeptical, do-nothing element, whose axioms are 'The best Government is that which governs least,' 'The People are inclined to expect too much from Government,' &c.—which sees in a Canal, a Railroad, a Harbor, a Protective Duty, only a means of enriching a few individuals at the expense of the community, and which cannot conceive how any can be benefited by a public work without inflicting injury in at least equal measure upon others. The fundamental axioms of this negative philosophy are really hostile to Common Roads and Common Schools required and sustained by Law, as well as to those elements of National well-being against which it now directs the energies of a great party. The antagonism of sentiment growing out of these conflicting views of the nature and true ends of Government cannot, in the nature of things, be lastingly compromised; it cannot be terminated by the result of any one election. It must be potentially felt in the party contests and popular agitations of many years to come.

On this and all the great questions growing out of it, THE TRIBUNE maintains emphatically the doctrines of the Whig Party. It advocates PROTECTION TO HOME INDUSTRY, wherever such Protection may be needed, and to the extent of the necessity; a NATIONAL CURRENCY, sound and of uniform value, composed of Coin and Paper in such proportions as public interest and general convenience shall dictate; INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT, by the General and State Governments, each in its own sphere, and by Associations, liberally incited thereto by such facilities as Legislation may safely and justly afford; and such disposition of the PUBLIC LAND PROCEEDS as shall secure the benefit thereof to the People of all the States throughout all future time. Above all, this paper will 'study the things that make for PEACE,' and strenuously oppose the fell spirit of War, the lust of Conquest and the passion for Military Glory, so mortally adverse to all the ideas of Social and Political Economy to which it is devoted, as a mildew to genuine Democracy, as utterly at variance with Christianity, and as a scandal to the Nineteenth Century. These views will be faithfully and fearlessly commended to public favor; while our opposition to the Extension of Human Slavery over one foot of soil where it has not now a legal existence shall be unsparing, uncompromising and subject to no consideration of Party advantage or Presidential triumph. Far sooner will we sink with our principles than succeed without them, however desirable success or however mortifying defeat.

—THE TRIBUNE will endeavor to commend itself to all classes of readers by the fullness of its intelligence as well as the fairness of its discussions. With this intent one Assistant Editor will remain at Washington during the Session of Congress, giving daily reports of sayings and doings in the Houses and elsewhere; two European Correspondents will transmit us regular dispatches from the Old World; while no expense will be grudged in procuring the earliest and most reliable information from all parts of the world. Reviews of New Books of decided interest and selections from the Popular Literature of America and Europe will be frequently given, with occasional reports of Public Lectures of high character; but it shall be our first object to present a fair and full picture of the *real* world, only varied at intervals by excursions into the realm of the ideal.

—THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE is issued Daily (a Morning and two Evening Editions, in order to serve each subscriber with the latest news possible) on a fair imperial sheet at Five Dollars per annum, or half the price of the great Commercial journals, by which it aims to be surpassed in nothing but advertisements. A SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION is issued on a similar sheet each Wednesday and Saturday, and afforded to subscribers at Three Dollars per annum or $5 for two copies. THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is printed on a sheet of nearly double the size of the Daily, and afforded at Two Dollars per annum, Six copies for $10, Ten copies for $15, or Twenty for $24—payment being invariably required in advance. When the term paid for expires, the paper is uniformly stopped, so that no man need hesitate to take it from an apprehension that he will be persecuted by duns or unable to get rid of the paper when tired of it. This rule has given offence to a few patrons of the non-paying order, but the great majority seem to like it better than the old fashion.

It is not our custom to appoint Local Agents to solicit subscriptions, nor to place great reliance on Agents at all. But any person who is well enough known to be trusted by his neighbors may aid us if he will and help himself if he chooses, by taking this Prospectus and asking those who like The Tribune to hand him the money for a year, which he can remit at Club price and thus obtain pay for his time and trouble. Subscriptions accompanied by payments are respectfully solicited by

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WHO WANTS TO BUY A COW?

A TREATISE ON MILCH COWS,

Whereby the Quality and Quantity of Milk which any Cow will give may be accurately determined, by observing Natural Marks or External Indications alone; the length of time she will continue to give Milk, &c. &c. By *M. Francis Guénon*, of Libourne, France. Translated for *The Farmers' Library* by *N. P. Trist, Esq.* with Introductory Remarks and Observations on THE COW AND THE DAIRY, by *J. S. Skinner*, Editor of *The Farmers Library*, Illustrated with numerous Engravings.

☞ Price for single copies, neatly done up in paper covers, 37½ cents. Library edition, full bound in cloth and lettered, 62½ cents. The usual discount to Booksellers, Agents, Country Merchants and Peddlers.

This extraordinary Book has excited the attention of the ablest agriculturists of the country. The Publishers have received numerous testimonials as to the usefulness and accuracy of Guênon's Theory. The practical remarks and the useful information contained in the first part of the Book are worth more to any Farmer than the whole cost.

Since the days of Doctor Jenner's discovery of *vaccination*, or the Cow-pox, *being an antidote to the small-pox*, nothing has appeared so extraordinary in that department of Natural History as the discovery of M. GUENON, the son of a French gardener, of a mean of ascertaining the *quality of Milch Cows* by external and visible signs over the milk region of the animal.

The signs have been reduced to a clear system, and by Committees of various Agricultural Societies in France pronounced "infallible," after repeated and most careful trials.

The work was translated by Mr. TRIST of the State Department, and published with numerous engravings explanatory of the system, first in THE FARMERS' LIBRARY. But the Publishers, not wishing to withhold a discovery so important and valuable from the poorest person owning, or wishing to own, a Cow, have published it in a *separate and cheap form.*

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, held at the Legislative Hall, in Boston

Mr. BROOKS made some remarks on the ability of any one to distinguish the qualities of a Cow by examination. He had a very high opinion of a French work by Guénon, recently translated and published in The Farmers' Library, by Mr. *Skinner*, of New-York. By the aid of that work a man might select his stock with *almost infallible certainty.* He believed he could tell, within a few quarts, what a Cow would yield of milk, and within a few pounds what she would yield of butter. He *had not missed in more than* 10 *instances out of between* 300 *and* 400 *trials.* He had known one Cow that was not dry for fourteen years, and had calves every year.

Mr. DENNY fully accorded with Mr. Brooks in his estimate of the Treatise on Cattle by Guênon. He had tested its value by distributing a number of copies among intelligent, practical farmers, and their *united report* was in favor of the high value of the work. One of them went so far as to say that a farmer keeping 20 Cows could well afford to *give* $100 *for this Treatise of Guénon, if it could not be obtained at a less cost.*

Mr. FRENCH expressed his *entire confidence* in Guênon's Treatise, and thought its introduction among our farmers was destined to *work an entire revolution.* He mentioned the difficulties which Guênon encountered in getting his work into notice in France. For some time none of the Agricultural Societies would give any heed to his suggestions; but when, at length, one of them was induced to put Guênon to the test, they were perfectly astonished at the accuracy with which he applied his rules for determining the milk-giving qualities of a Cow.

From a number of letters from different parts we select the following:

PRINCETON, Mass. October 15. 1846.

I have examined more than one hundred Cows, and after carefully marking their escutcheons, I have become satisfied that M Guênon's discovery is one of great merit, and can be relied upon as true. I have no doubt that I can judge very nearly as to the quantity and quality of milk any Cow will give at the hight of her flow, and also the time she will continue in milk after being with calf.

The way taken to convince myself of the truth of M. Guênon's method has been to visit the cow-yards of some of our principal dairy-farmers, and examine the escutcheons upon calves as early as two or three weeks old, and I see no reason why their value as future milkers may not be judged of at this age as well as at any other age.

Yours, respectfully JOHN BROOKS.

To J. S. SKINNER, Esq. Ed. of The Farmers' Lib.

PATERSON. N. J. December 19, 1846.

Dear Sir: I have read, with great satisfaction, M. Guênon's work on Milch Cows, by which one can judge by certain infallible signs the milking qualities of the animal. I have compared the marks he gives for his first grade Flanders Cow, and find they correspond with the escutcheon of my favorite *Devon Cow Ellen*, that has taken the first premiums at the last two cattle-shows of the American Institute. My farmer has great faith in M. Guênon's work, and so has one of my neighbors, a knowing Scotch milkman, who keeps fifty Cows. He says that after careful examination he places confidence in these marks, and they will govern him in his future purchases.

I return to you my sincere thanks for giving to us farmers this valuable Treatise of M. Guenon's. I shall hereafter make my selection of the calves I will raise from my choice stocks from the marks given by this author. I think every farmer should own this work. With regard, yours, &c.

ROSWELL L. COLT.

To the Editor of The Farmers' Library.

EAST WINDSOR HILL, Ct. Dec. 19, 1846.

Dear Sir: Having had some experience in raising Cows, and having had my attention particularly called to their milking properties, I was pleased to find a Treatise on the subject, by M. Guênon, of Libourne, in France—published by you a few months since, which I procured and carefully studied; and I think the book worthy of more attention than I believe it has received from the public in this quarter.

I have found that his escutcheons, or marks of the particular classes and orders of Cows, to agree with nearly all I have had an opportunity to examine. It has been easy to ascertain, after studying this book, to which class and order almost every Cow belongs; which, as a guide in purchasing Milch Cows, or of safely deciding which to keep; before we have had time or opportunity to test their qualities as milkers, will far more than repay the price of the book and the time necessary to a clear understanding of it.

I am, Sir, very resp'y, your ob't serv't,

JESSE CHARLTON.

To JOHN S SKINNER, Esq. Ed. Farmers' Library.

GREELEY & McELRATH, Publishers, Tribune Buildings, New-York.

POPULAR LECTURES
ON
SCIENCE AND ART;
DELIVERED IN THE CHIEF CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE UNITED STATES,
BY DIONYSIUS LARDNER,

Doctor of Civil Law, Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, Member of the Universities of Cambridge and Dublin, and Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in the University of London, &c. &c.

After Dr. Lardner had brought to a close his Public Lectures in the United States, he was prevailed upon by the Publishers to prepare a complete and authentic edition for publication. The general interest which, for a period of several years, these beautiful expositions and commentaries on the Natural Sciences had excited, and which was so universally felt and acknowledged, induced the Publishers to believe that their publication would be most acceptable, as well as permanently beneficial, to the American public. In these published Lectures it will be found that the Author has preserved the same simplicity of language, perspicuity of reasoning, and felicity of illustration, which rendered the oral discourses so universally popular.

The above work was originally published in Fourteen Numbers or Parts, and sold at 25 cents per number. Any of the numbers can still be purchased. The entire work is now completed in two large octavo volumes of about 600 pages each, well bound in full cloth, illustrated by 380 Engravings, and sold at $1 50.

District School Libraries can order these Lectures through any of the Booksellers or Country Merchants. Parents, Teachers, Superintendents and Trustees of Common Schools, Farmers, Mechanics, and all, indeed, who have any desire to increase their store of useful information on the subjects embraced in these volumes, are earnestly entreated to examine this work before they throw away their money on the trash, or even worse than trash, that is now so rapidly inundating the country.

From among the numerous recommendatory notices which the publishers received during the progress of publication, we have only room to give the following:

From D. MEREDITH REESE, A. M., M. D., *Superintendent of Common Schools in the City and County of New-York.* NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1846.

GREELEY & McELRATH:

GENTLEMEN: I have examined the Popular Lectures of Dr. Lardner on Science and Art, with much satisfaction, and take pleasure in expressing the opinion that you are doing a valuable service to the people of our common country by their publication, and especially by issuing them at so cheap a rate.

To popularize Science and cheapen Knowledge, must be regarded by the philanthropist as worthy of the mightiest minds of the age, and to be successful in such efforts, constitutes their authors public benefactors. These Lectures of Dr. Lardner are addressed to the common mind, and though treading upon the loftiest of the Natural Sciences, are so plain and practical, so simple and attractive, that all who can read may readily profit by their instructions. The clear and familiar illustrations and diagrams, which abound in every department, are skillfully adapted to the apprehension of youth, who should be encouraged everywhere to read and study them and thus promote their own happiness and usefulness.

I could wish that they were found in every School Library to which their scientific accuracy and numerous moral reflections upon the wonderful works of God should be esteemed no small commendation. But they should be found in every workshop in the land; for Science and Art are here exhibited in their true relations; and the working men of our country would find here both entertainment and instruction, calculated to improve alike their intellects and their morals. D. M. REESE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.
Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction,
MONROE, May 23, 1847.

GREELEY & McELRATH—*Gentlemen:* . . . Your efforts, in connection with those of Dr. Lardner, in preparing so complete an edition of his popular and attractive Lectures on Science and Art, which may be comprehended by ordinary minds, and which are, nevertheless, replete with instruction, are beyond praise. I shall take great pleasure in communicating my official recommendation of these invaluable Lectures to every Board of Officers charged with the purchase of Township and School District Libraries through the State. I hope they may reach not only every Town and School District of *this* State, but that they may be extensively circulated and read throughout our wide-spread country.

The volumes of "The Farmers' Library" and "Journal of Agriculture" I shall also take much pleasure in recommending. In their publication you have rendered a grateful service to a large class of your fellow-citizens, who will read them with profit and be thankful.

Very truly yours, IRA MAYHEW,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 2, 1846.

DEAR SIR: I perused Dr. Lardner's Lectures on Science and Art, as they appeared in numbers published by Greeley & McElrath, with much profit and satisfaction.

It has been a source both of complaint and regret that information upon scientific subjects was only to be obtained through abstruse treatises little adapted to common apprehension. This, to a great extent, had closed the popular mind to the attainment of such information, and prevented the knowledge of scientific truths from becoming common and general.

I think Dr. Lardner has in these Lectures, to the extent of the subjects embraced in them, obviated this evil. He has been peculiarly happy in communicating information in clear and perspicuous language, and by the aid of familiar illustrations presented his subjects in a manner both attractive and easily comprehended. In short he has been eminently successful in these Lectures in popularizing scientific knowledge. These volumes contain a vast amount of information, presented in an agreeable manner, and they are peculiarly proper for District School Libraries, and indeed for every place where they will reach that popular mind which they are so well calculated to enlighten and improve. Yours respectfully,

F. WHITTLESEY,

"We know of no publication in this department of Literature which has succeeded so well in stripping an unwise and erudite philology from a vast mine of mental wealth, and exhibiting its attractions to the delighted gaze of the 'unlettered hind,' as well as to the student of Nature's manifold mysteries.

"We would be glad to see these interesting dissertations in every family, (and we think their cheapness renders them easily accessible to most) because there is a solidity of matter and a vigor of style about them, which will render them as instructive and impressive to succeeding generations as to the present." [The Virginian.